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CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

SATURDAY, THE 16th NOVEMBER 1946

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OFFICIAL REPORT



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CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, the 16th November 1946.

The Assembly met at the Assembly Chamber, Nagpur, at 12 noon, on Saturday, the 16th November 1946, with the Honourable the Speaker in the Chair.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : We shall now take up the remaining questions of the 14th November.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Numbers against which asterisks are made represent questions which have been dropped owing to absence of members intending to put them.)

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6. [S. 270] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA : (a) Is it a fact that in Maharajpur and Bamhni malguzari villages Government has already imposed royalty and penalty over clay and sand although they are subject to Siwai income in spite of the fact that the settlement officer had already assessed them ?

(b) Is it a sort of double taxation ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to put a stop to such practice in future ?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : (a) Government has not imposed any royalty or penalty on clay and sand in mauzas Maharajpur and Bamhni in the Mandla district. It is true that the income from clay and sand in Maharajpur and from clay in Bamhni has been included in the Siwai income of the villages at settlement.

(b) No. Royalty is imposed when a quarry lease is given and the land revenue demand based on the Siwai income is reduced correspondingly. Penalty is imposed only for illegal extraction.

(c) Does not arise.

7. [S. 725] Mr. B. L. CHANDAK : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if sale of books entitled "Mineral Wealth in the Central Provinces and Berar" and "Mineral Manual" has been banned to the public ?

(b) If so, for what reasons ?

(c) Will Government remove the ban on their sale ?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : (a) No

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

8. [S. 382] Mr. JAGAN CHOUDHARY : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Laxmi Co-operative Stores, Limited, Damoh, deposited a sum of Rs. 10,000 with the Municipal Committee, Damoh, as earnest money for a contract for the electrification of the town of Damoh ?

(b) Is it a fact that the said sum was utilised by the said committee to meet their own ordinary expenditure ?

(c) Does Government consider the appropriation of the said sum by the said committee as proper, legal or justifiable ?

(d) If not, what action does Government propose to take against the said committee for such misappropriation ?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, a part of it only.

(c) and (d) The matter is being investigated by the Deputy Commissioner.

9. [S. 559] Mr. KANHAIYALAL : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the market at village Katangjhiri was declared a public market under the Local Self-Government Act after having invited and fully considered the objections of the public as required by the provisions of law ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which there arose the contingency to reconsider and cancel the order declaring Katangjhiri market as a public market under the Local Self-Government Act ?

(c) Had not the District Council, Balaghat, moved to have the market at Katangjhiri declared a public market under the Local Self-Government Act on the suggestion and recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner and on the Deputy Commissioner having pointed out the prevalence of malpractices in the market ?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : (a) Yes.

(b) It was brought to Government's notice that the site of the market in question formed part of the area leased for mining operations since 1910 and held at present by Mr. A. P. Trivedi, the present mining concessionnaire. As the notification declaring the market on the above site as public market affected the rights acquired by the mining concessionnaire, the notification had to be cancelled. It has been admitted by the local authorities that full enquiries had not been made when the market was declared to be a public market in 1945.

(c) Government has no information who exactly moved for the declaration of the market as a public market. But the position is that it will still be necessary for the mining concessionnaire to obtain a licence from the District Council for holding a market. The District Council can impose suitable conditions under section 26 (2) of the Local Self-Government Act and remove the malpractices if any. The whole position was explained to the District Council in detail.

10. [S. 308] * * *

11. [S. 345] * * *

12. [S. 530] Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Is Government aware that recently Mr. Ramzan, Jailor, asked the Head Master of the Government High School, Chhindwara, if there were any adequate arrangements or facilities for sons of Government servants who have taken Urdu or Persian and he received a reply that the school was purely meant for Hindu students offering Hindi as their medium ?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : The Government High School, Chhindwara, provides for tuition in Urdu and Persian. The Head Master did not say that the school was purely meant for Hindu students offering Hindi as their medium of instruction.

13. [S. 628]

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14. [S. 79] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA: (a) Is it a fact that whereas co-education is in force in high schools and colleges where the girls and boys are of advanced age, separate primary schools are maintained in rural areas for boys and for girls although they are of tender age and have no sex instincts at that age?

(b) Is it a fact that girls receive their further education with the boys in boys' schools in rural areas without any objection from their guardians concerned?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to state why more money is being spent by opening separate schools for girls and providing mistresses and Lady Superintendents of Education?

(d) Will Government be pleased to abolish schools run for female education and introduce co-education in boys' schools?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: (a) Girls are admitted to the boys' high schools and colleges as the number of high schools and colleges for girls is very limited. Separate primary schools for girls are ordinarily maintained in the rural areas where a sufficient number of girls is available for a class or a school.

(b) It is only with the consent of the guardian that girls are admitted to a school, whether it is a boys' or a girls' school and whether it is in rural or urban area. There can thus be no question of the guardians objecting to the girls receiving further education with the boys in boys' schools in rural areas. In the absence of girls' schools, guardians have hardly any other alternative but to send the girls to boys' schools.

(c) The question, it is presumed, refers to separate primary schools for girls. There are no Lady Superintendents of Education. Schools for girls have a *raison-de-être* and necessary expenditure has to be incurred in providing for the mistresses.

(d) Abolition of all separate schools for girls will not be advisable.

15. [S. 778]

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16. [S. 413]

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17. [S. 777]

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18. [S. 328]

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19. [S. 417]

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20. [S. 360]

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21. [S. 305]

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22. [S. 779]

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23. [S. 395]

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24. [S. 62]

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25. [S. 764]

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26. [S. 181]

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27. [S. 796] Mr. BHAIYALAL JAIN: Will Government be pleased to state if it allots any quota of fancy woollen cloth to Saugor?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: Yes.

28. [S. 602] Mr. J. G. KADAM: (a) How many importers are there in Wardha district?

(b) What are their names and residences?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (a) Five.

(b) The names of the importers and their places of residence are as follows:—

- (1) Messrs. Rekhchand Kaluram, Hinganghat.
- (2) Messrs. Pukhraj Kochar, Hinganghat.
- (3) Messrs. Ramdayal Ramchand, Hinganghat.
- (4) Messrs. Ramkaran Hanumanbux, Hinganghat.
- (5) Messrs. Suwalal Nemichand, Pulgaon.

29. [S. 753] *

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30. [S. 729] Mr. B. L. CHANDAK: (a) Is Government aware that powers conferred on the malguzars under the present C. P. Tenancy Act and the Land Revenue Act afford them opportunities to harass and exploit tenants?

(b) With a view to serving interests of tenants will Government be pleased to amend the said Acts as follows:—

- (i) removing the right of preemption conferred on malguzars under the C. P. Tenancy Act,
- (ii) taking away malguzar's right to receive consent money for sale and purchase of house situated in the *abadi*,
- (iii) divesting the malguzar of his right in land pertaining to banjar, graveyard, cowshed, river, nala; this land should be owned collectively for public use,
- (iv) strangers to be free to dispose of manure collected by them at their pleasure and malguzar to be debarred from receiving the same,
- (v) in villages adjoining malguzari or Government forests cultivators to be entitled to graze their cattle free, remove wood free for *nistar* purposes and gather *mahua* therein?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (a) Yes.

(b) Government is considering a legislation wider in scope than indicated by the honourable member.

श्री. ब्योहर राजेंद्र सिंह (सी. पी. नॉर्डन लैंड होल्डर्स कास्टिट्यूएन्सी): सवाल ३० (ए) का जवाब आपने “हाँ” मैं दिया है. मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सी. पी. टेनेंसी और लैंड रेट्हेन्यू एक्टों की सब दफाओं के द्वारा मालगुजार किसनों पर जो अत्याचार करते हैं उन्हें क्या सरकार इसी तरह चालू रखना चाहती है?

माननीय श्री. रा. कृ. पाटील: उसके माने यह है कि इन एक्टों की कुछ दफायें ऐसी हैं जिनकी वजह से उन्हें इस तरह से बर्ताव करने का मौका मिलता है.

31. [S. 151] *

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32. [S. 637] Mr. R. W. KATHADE: (a) Is it a fact that Government had promised to grant taccavi to villagers in the Warora tahsil if they sell grain to Government?

(b) Is it a fact that the following persons were given taccavi to the extent of Rs. 645 on the 20th June 1946, accordingly:—

- (1) Maruti, son of Yadao, Kunbi, Dongargaon—Rs. 25.
- (2) Sadashiv Rama, Kunbi, and Udhao Rajeshwar, Kunbi, Dongargaon—Rs. 410 jointly.
- (3) Bala Sakhararam, Gond, Dongargaon—Rs. 35.
- (4) Madhao Dharma, Gond, Dongargaon—Rs. 125.

(c) Is it a fact that after being given taccavi they were given notice to return the amount immediately?

(d) If so, will Government inquire into this?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government has enquired into the matter. The orders on the subject were misunderstood by the Deputy Commissioner. Government has taken steps to regularise the position.

33. [S. 319]

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34. [S. 469] Mr. SUKUMAR PAGARE: (a) Will Government be pleased to state how much less quantity of cloth than the allotted quota for the year was received in the Hoshangabad district during the last year?

(b) What is the reason for this shortage?

(c) Will Government be pleased to give an assurance that this will not happen in future?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (a) During the 12 months, July 1945 to June 1946, the Hoshangabad district received 1,412 bales less than the quota allotted for the period, which is 6,592 bales.

(b) The reason for this shortage is the 25 per cent fall in the production of local mills due to frequent strikes.

(c) Supplies to the Hoshangabad district will be adequate if production in mills does not decrease.

डॉ. पु. गो. एकबोटे: ठरलेल्या कोटचापेक्षां प्रत्येक जिल्हात कमी कोटा येत गेला ही गोप्ट खरो आहे काय?

नामदार रा. कृ. पाटील: प्रत्येक ठिकाणीच कमी कोटा आहे, याचें कारण प्रॉडक्शन (production) कमी आहे.

डॉ. पु. गो. एकबोटे: तो कोटा भरून निघून येईल काय?

नामदार रा. कृ. पाटील: जसें प्रॉडक्शन वाढेल त्याप्रमाणे तो भरून येईल.

35. [S. 420] Thakur PHUL BHANU SHAH: (a) Will Government be pleased to state the law under which a report on each Jagir in the Chhindwara district is required to be submitted annually?

(b) Are not the Jagirs fully settled now and the proprietors thereof amenable to local laws ?

(c) Have the Jagirs not been declared as estates and their proprietors ordinary subjects ?

(d) If the reply to (c) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state why a report on the ordinary subject is necessary ?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL : (a) Under the instructions contained in General Book Circular II-20 a biennial report on each Jagir in the district is required.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Chhindwara Jagirs have been declared as estates for the purposes of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, but the jagirdars continue to be subject to the rights and privileges and liabilities as in the Sanads granted to them.

(d) Does not arise.

36. [S. 421] Thakur PHUL BHANU SHAH : (a) Will Government be pleased to place on the table the reports of the past three years on Jagirs by the Revenue Officers of the Chhindwara district ?

(b) Are not the statements of the Sub-Divisional Officer about the ornaments on the person of the Rani of the Jagir, Batkagarh Khapa objectionable ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to take steps to cancel orders in the General Book Circulars in this connection ?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL : (a) No.

(b) In view of the reply to (a), does not arise. Government has however satisfied itself that there is nothing objectionable in the note.

(c) No.

37. [S. 545] * * *

38. [S. 511] * * *

39. [S. 682] * * *

40. [S. 664] * * *

41. [S. 700] Mr. R. R. PATHAK : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether there was any cattle show in the year 1945 in the Garchiroli tahsil ?

(b) How much was collected for the cattle show ?

(c) What machinery was employed for the collection ?

(d) Were receipts passed in favour of the subscribers ?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

42. [S. 587] * * *

43. [S. 766] * * *

44. [S. 780] * * *

45. [S. 652] Swami KRISHNANAND : Will Government be pleased to state since when is it going to provide youths with military training ?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : The question is being examined. An officer has been placed on special duty to assist the Director of Public Instruction to work out details. As soon as the proposals are ready Government will consider them and take necessary measures.

स्वामी कृष्णनानंद रामचरन (रेहली-बंडा) : मेरे प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया है वह सिर्फ विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में ही है. मेरे प्रश्न का मतलब यह था कि सारे देश के जो नवयुवक हैं उनको फौजी शिक्षा देना कब से शुरू किया जायगा ? मुझे इसका उत्तर नहीं मिला है.

माननीय श्री. सभाजी विनायक गोखले : मेरे डिपार्टमेंट का यह सवाल नहीं है.

स्वामी कृष्णनानंद रामचरन : मैंने आप के भोवक्षम से नहीं पूछा था. जिन मंत्री महोदय का इससे संबंध है वे कृपया इसका उत्तर दें.

माननीय पंडित रविशंकर शूक्ल : सरकार इसपर अभी विचार कर रही है और जब इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति निर्धारित हो जायगी तो उसके मुताबिक यहां की प्रांतीय सरकार कार्रवाई करेगी.

श्री. दौलत लक्ष्मण खड्से : विद्यार्थी शिवाय जे दुसरे वर्णण शिक्षण देण्याची व्यवस्था सरकार कडून करण्यात येईल काय ?

माननीय पंडित रविशंकर शूक्ल : विद्यार्थियों के सवालात के जवाब माननीय गोखले साहबने दिये हैं. बाकी सवालां का सम्मिलित जवाब मैंने दे दिया है.

46. [S. 505] Mr. S. S. SELOT : (a) Does Government know the difficulties of the cultivators in securing agricultural labour ?

(b) Is it a fact that specially in the northern Central Provinces Bidi industry has attracted all the rural labour and agriculture is dying ?

(c) Is it a fact that different controlled commodities supplied by Government Departments, such as Railways, have attracted the rural labourer to leave and run away from the village ?

(d) Is it not the general belief that the supply of controlled articles at concession rates is an inducement to the rural labour which a cultivator cannot afford ?

(e) Will Government be pleased to state the effect of high wages, given by industrial concerns, on labour for agriculture ?

(f) What measures does Government propose to take to solve this important problem ?

(g) Will Government be pleased to introduce some sort of legislation to bind the agricultural labourer and protect the agriculturist ?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : (a) and (b) The attention of the Honourable member is invited to the reply given to question No. 14, dated the 5th September 1946, by Beohar Rajendra Sinha.

(c) Government has no information.

(d) Government has no information.

(e) Government has no information.

(f) and (g) This is a matter of policy for Government to decide and Government is considering this question in all its aspects.

श्री. एस. एस. सेलट : क्या सरकार इस संबंध में जांच करने की कोशिश करेगी ?

माननीय श्री. संभाजी विनायक गोखले : कोशिश कर रहे हैं.

47. [S. 325] Mr. SHANKERLAL : Were the strikes observed by the school boys of the Narsinghpur High School as a whole on the occasion of Indian National Army Day not peaceful and orderly ? Did some particular boys also observe strikes for other reasons on other occasions ?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : First Part—Not fully peaceful
Second Part—Yes.

48. [S. 573] *

49. [S. 343] Mr. JAGAN CHOUDHARY : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the assessment list of the tax-payers should be made every third year by the municipal committee, Damoh, in the month of January ?

(b) Is it a fact that such a list was due to be made in the month of January 1946 ?

(c) Is it a fact that according to the byelaws, a sub-committee should be appointed to prepare the list of the tax-payers and the public should be informed by beat of drum to lodge their objections within 15 days before the sitting of the sub-committee ?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state if any such committee was appointed in the month of January 1946 or later ? If so, who were the members and when was the meeting called ?

(e) Was proclamation made and were objections made before the sub-committee ? If so, how many ?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state the dates on which the meetings of the sub-committee were called, who was the chairman of those meetings and what business was transacted in those meetings ?

(g) Is it a fact that in the year 1946 no meetings of such a sub-committee were held and no notice was given to hear objections ?

(h) Is it a fact that the budget of the municipal committee was prepared without preparing this list and passed and submitted to the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division ?

(i) Did the Deputy Commissioner, Saugor, or the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, call for the assessment list before sanctioning the budget ? If so, when was it called for ? If not, why not ?

(j) Was this list checked by any Government Officer ? If not, why not ?

(k) Will Government be pleased to have the list checked with a view to see if it was properly prepared or not ?

(l) Does Government consider the procedure followed by the municipal committee correct ? If not, will Government please take suitable steps ?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. Messrs. S. K. Gupta, R. S. Mehta and Rambharose were selected as members of the sub-committee. This sub-committee was called on the 10th May 1946 and onwards.

(e) Yes. About 175 objections were made personally at the time of making assessment by the sub-committee.

(f) The meetings of the sub-committee were called on the 23rd April 1946, 24th April 1946, 10th May 1946, 13th May 1946, 30th June 1946, 7th July 1946, 3rd August 1946, 6th August 1946, 9th August 1946, 10th August 1946, 17th August 1946 and the 19th August 1946.

Mr. S. K. Gupta was the Chairman of the sub-committee. Objection were heard and assessment list revised.

(g) Meetings were held in 1946 and notice was given to hear objections.

(h) Yes.

(i) No. The Municipalities Act or the Rules thereunder do not require the Deputy Commissioner to call for copies of assessment list while passing the budget.

(j) No. The lists will be checked by the Local Auditor at the time of audit.

(k) Accuracy of the list will be checked by Local Auditor at the time of audit.

(l) Yes, except that meetings of the sub-committee were delayed.

50. [S. 278] * * *

51. [S. 741] Mr. B. L. CHANDAK : (a) Is Government aware that in the course of 1942 August disturbances Mr. Narayanrao Jarudkar, a teacher of the vernacular school, Kondhali, tahsil Katol, district Nagpur, was arrested and detained as a security prisoner for about two years ?

(b) Is Government aware that shortly after his detention, the District Council, Nagpur, dispensed with his services ?

(c) Is Government aware that shortly after his release from detention and several times thereafter Mr. Jarudkar applied for his reinstatement to the District Council, Nagpur, which has not to this day acceded to his request ?

(d) Has he submitted a petition to Government in the matter ?

(e) Has Government made an inquiry into it ?

(f) Are Mr. Jarudkar's demands in regard to his reinstatement, arrears of pay from the date of his ousting to the date on which he may be reinstated, dearness allowance, increment according to time-scale and facilities granted to other teachers legal and reasonable ?

(g) If reply to (f) above is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to move the District Council, Nagpur, to meet his demands at an early date or in the alternative consider over the matter themselves ?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : (a) He was prosecuted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) and (g) The district council has been advised to reinstate Mr. Jaiudkar and treat the period of his absence as extraordinary leave without pay.

श्री. भिकलाल लक्ष्मीचंद चांडक : गवर्नर्मेंट के उत्तर में (एफ) और (जी) के संबंध में कहा गया है कि गवर्नर्मेंट ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौन्सिल को यह सिफारिश की है कि जिस शिक्षक को निकाला था उसको फिर से नौकरी पर लिया जाय. क्या इसके साथ अन्य शिक्षकों की जो मांगे हैं वे भी पुरी हो जायेंगी ?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत दूर की बात है। इस पर अभी विचार नहीं हो सकता।

श्री. भिकलाल लक्ष्मीचंद चांडकः जिस टीचर को फिर से नौकरी पर लेने के लिये सलाह दी गई है तो वह जिस दिन से निकाला गया उस दिन से अभी तक की तनख्वाह उसे दी जायेगी या नहीं ?

माननीय पंडित द्वारका प्रसाद मिश्रः (एफ) और (जी) के संबंध में सरकार का जवाब पढ़िये इसके बाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौन्सिल तो आपकी है और उसको तनखाह अगर आप दिला दें तो मुझे यहां कोई एतराज नहीं है।

52. [S. 736] Mr. B. L. CHANDAK : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the names of the districts where malguzari system is in force together with population of villages districtwise covered by the said system ?

(b) What is the total assessment of malguzari villages districtwise ?

(c) How much of the total assessment referred to in (b) is recovered by Government districtwise and how much balance accrues to malguzars districtwise?

(d) In what parts of the province does zamindari system obtain?

(e) What are the additional rights and privileges conferred on zamindar which are not enjoyed by malguzars?

(f) What is the number of zamindari villages districtwise ?

(g) How much amount does Government recover from them and how much balance accrues to the zamindars?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL : (a) Malguzari system is in force in all the 15 districts of the Central Provinces. The districtwise population excluding population of the zamindari villages is as given below :—

Nagpur	1 059,989	Mandla	504,580
Wardha	519,330	Hoshangabad	823,585
Chanda	758,253	Nimar	513,276
Chhindwara	941,217	Raipur	970,610
Betul	438,342	Bilaspur	1,036,164
Jubbulpore	910,603	Drug	730,092
Saugor	939,068	Bhandara	627,640
		Balaghat	526,259

Malguzari assets			Malguzari assets		
(b)	Rs.		Rs.		
Nagpur ..	22,78,381		Mandla ..	5,48,968	
Wardha ..	13,95,238		Hoshangabad ..	33,95,374	
Chanda ..	8,42,252		Nimar ..	5,43,709	
Chhindwara ..	17,92,487		Raipur ..	18,30,544	
Betul ..	6,76,949		Bilaspur ..	13,26,289	
Jubbulpore ..	20,51,228		Drug ..	15,67,962	
Saugor ..	25,92,609		Bhandara ..	15,35,201	
			Balaghat ..	5,18,554	

(c)	Recovered by Govern-						Balance left to the mal- ment guzars	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur	12,60,344						10,18,037	
Wardha	7,72,456						6,22,782	
Chanda	4,34,350						4,07,902	
Chhindwara	8,98,332						8,94,155	
Betul	3,44,316						3,32,633	
Jubbulpore	10,29,485						10,21,743	
Saugor	12,82,786						13,09,823	
Mandla	2,73,954						2,75,014	
Hoshangabad	16,68,271						17,27,103	
Nimar	2,70,067						2,73,642	
Raipur	9,31,538						8,99,006	
Bilaspur	6,75,026						6,51,263	
Drug	7,98,248						7,69,714	
Bhandara	7,97,773						7,37,428	
Balaghat	2,67,028						2,51,516	

(d) Estates or zamindaris as they are popularly called, obtain in all the five Chhattisgarh districts and in the Chanda, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad districts.

(e) Estates are required to pay a part of the kamil jama and some of them are imitable and inalienable.

(f) Bhandara	514 $\frac{1}{2}$	Balaghat	294
Chanda	1,012	Bilaspur	1,555
Chhindwara	545	Raipur	1,750
Hoshangabad	33	Drug	1,024

(g)	Amount recovered by Government						Balance left to zamindars	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhandara	2,27,813						36,338	
Chanda	25,937						75,302	
Chhindwara	29,990						90,721	
Hoshangabad	1,716						4,852	
Balaghat	1,05,867						67,619	
Bilaspur	2,77,645						1,79,302	
Raipur	2,02,306						41,566	
Drug	1,28,821						1,14,871	

53. [S. 789] Mr. S. L. TIWARI : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the patwaris in some villages in the Waraseoni tahsil of the Balaghat district have charged the villagers for allotting them kerosene oil quotas?

(b) Has not a complaint to this effect been forwarded to the Tahsildar, Waraseoni, through the Secretary, Tahsil Congress Committee, Waraseoni?

(c) If so, what action has been taken in the matter?

(d) Is it not a fact that the Naib-Tahsildar, Waraseoni, by an order in writing has asked the Secretary, Tahsil Congress Committee, Waraseoni, to produce in his court the persons who made the complaint in question?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL : (a) Allegations that illegal gratification was obtained for allotting kerosene oil have been made against the patwari of Madanpur in the Waraseoni tahsil which is the subject-matter of an enquiry ending in the court of the Naib-Tahsildar, Waraseoni.

(b) Yes.

(c) The enquiry in the case has recently been completed by the Naib-Tahsildar and his report in the matter is being awaited.

(d) No.

54. [S. 423] Thakur PHUL BHANU SHAH : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the jagirs of the Chhindwara district are homogeneous and mainly populated by aborigines?

(b) Is it a fact that the residents of the jagirs love their chiefs?

(c) Is it a fact that various elections have revealed that they have got one voice and are always with their jagirdars who are the heads of their castes?

(d) If so, will Government be pleased to state why endeavours are made to divide them into districts, tahsils, district council, independent mining local board and local boards?

(e) Is it a fact that the divisions of the jagir as stated in (d) above tell upon their homogeneity, civilisation and culture?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state if it is not possible to govern them by one agency by appointing a Revenue Officer in charge of all the jagirs at least for three years instead of Sub-Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars and various other officials?

(g) Will Government be pleased to depute a non-official or appoint a committee of non-officials headed by a Gond to enquire into their grievances?

The Honourable Dr. W. S. BARLINGAY : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Government has no information.

(d) The meaning of this part of the question is not very clear but these divisions are necessary for administrative purposes.

(e) Government does not think so.

(f) This is a question of policy and cannot be answered in reply to a question.

(g) Government is prepared to consider any specific suggestions that may be made, but in view of Mr. Grigson's detailed report on the aboriginal problems in the province and the more recent enquiries made by Mr. Thakkar it does not consider it necessary to appoint a committee as suggested by the hon'ble member.

55. [S. 495] Maulana BURHAN-UL-HAQ : (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether there exists any Post Care Committee in the T. B. Hospital, Jubbulpore?

(b) If so, how many meetings of the said committee were called during the last five years?

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN : (a) Yes.

(b) Two were called but they had to be adjourned for want of quorum.

56. [S. 635] Mr. R. W. KATHADE : (a) Is it a fact that the President of the Taluk Congress Committee, Warora, had brought to the notice of Government the public grievance regarding the tank at Nagri ?

(b) Is it a fact that an outlet was made by the malguzar in the tank and thereby the inhabitants of Nagri have been deprived of a water-supply ?

(c) Is it a fact that the tank has been used by them for the last 50 years ?

(d) Is it a fact that land under the tank was not recorded as a tank in the record of rights ?

(e) Will Government acquire the tank in the public interest ?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL : (a) Yes.

(b) An outlet has been made by the malguzar in the bund of his field which is not recorded as tank. The inhabitants have not been deprived of their water-supply as their supply of water is from the river, Kh. No. 120, and wells situated in Kh. Nos. 53 and 57.

(c) The available records do not show that the so-called tank has been used by the inhabitants for the last 50 years as alleged.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

57. [S. 792] Mr. BHAIYALAL JAIN : Will Government be pleased to state when the water works scheme will begin to function in Saugor city ?

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN : The matter is under the consideration of Government.

58. [S. 544] Mr. D. L. KANADE SHASTRI : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if its attention has been drawn to the article "SPOT LIGHT ON THE AGRICULTURE COLLEGE" published in the "Independent", dated the 12th August 1946 ?

(b) Is the Principal the head of the Agriculture College or the Agriculture Section only ?

(c) Has the Principal full control over all members of teaching staff ?

(d) Has he got any control over Professors and Assistant Professors of subjects other than Agriculture ?

(e) Are the heads of different sections in the college responsible to the Principal or to the Director of Agriculture ?

(f) Are all appointments to the teaching posts in the college made with the consent of the Principal ?

(g) For the efficiency of the college and sound administration, does not Government consider it desirable that the Principal should have full control over all members responsible for teaching in the college ?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) Yes.

(b) Principal is the head of the Agricultural College.

(c) and (d) Yes, in respect of teaching work.

(e) To the Principal.

(f) No.

(g) Yes. And it is already so.

59. [S. 542] Mr. D. L. KANADE SHASTRI : (a) Will Government be pleased to state how many applications for higher posts outside the department were submitted by Agricultural Assistants to the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces and Berar, during the last five years ?

(b) How many of them were submitted by Assistants of the College and Research Staff and how many by Assistants working in Research Schemes ?

(c) How many of these applications were forwarded and how many were withheld ?

(d) In general what are the reasons for withholding the applications ?

(e) Were the Assistants concerned informed that their applications have been withheld ?

(f) Is it a fact that out of the Assistants whose applications were forwarded, many were selected for posts carrying higher salaries ?

(g) Were all Assistants, whose applications were forwarded and who were offered posts carrying higher salaries, relieved from their duties ?

(h) If not, why ?

(i) By withholding the applications for higher posts and not relieving them, has not the Director of Agriculture deprived the qualified Assistants of the rare opportunities of improving their prospects ?

(j) How do the scales of pay and salaries offered compare with their scales of pay in the department ?

(k) How does Government intend to compensate them for the severe loss which they had to suffer ?

(l) Are the Provincial Service posts on the College and Research branch filled by promotion ?

(m) Will Government consider the question of filling these posts in future by promotion from such qualified members of the College and Research Staff as had suffered because of the departmental needs ?

(n) In view of higher scales of pay and higher salaries offered to many members of College and Research Staff, does Government intend to revise their scales of pay ?

(o) If not, will it declare that they will be permitted to take up higher posts outside the department when offered ?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) 10.

(b) Five by Assistants in the College and Research Staff and five by Assistants in the Research Schemes.

(c) All except one were forwarded.

(d) Exigency of service.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) and (h) All men who were entertained on a temporary basis were relieved but men in permanent service of the Department were not relieved as they could not be spared owing to exigencies of service.

(j) The salaries offered were higher than what they were getting in this department.

(k) Government is not bound to relieve any of its permanent servants simply because they have been offered higher posts by somebody else. The question of compensation does not therefore arise.

(l) No. By advertisement.

(m) All posts in the College and Research staff are filled in by advertisement. These men can apply for these posts provided they are suitably qualified.

(n) The question of revising the scale of pay of the College staff is engaging the attention of Government.

(o) Does not arise.

Mr. D. L. KANADE SHASTRI: With reference to answer to (n), has Government taken any decision?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: Not yet.

60. [S. 592] * * *

61. [S. 712] Mr. R. R. PATHAK: Will Government be pleased to state the number of days the Tahsildar of Sironcha in the Chanda district was on tour in revenue circle, Ahiri and Sironcha, separately during the years 1944, 1945 and 1946?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: The number of days the tahsildar, Sironcha, was on tour in revenue circle, Ahiri and Sironcha, is as under:—

Year	Revenue Inspector Circles	
	Ahiri	Sironcha
1944 29 51		
1945 14 60		
1946 (up to 30th September 1946) 14 49		

62. [S. 96] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if its attention has been drawn to the resolution passed, on the 14th and 15th June 1946 at the Mahakoshal Provincial Ayurved Maha Mandal, Jubbulpore, regarding establishment of an Ayurvedic College and establishment of dispensaries in rural areas?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Government spends more money on, and gives greater preference to, the Allopathic system of medicine than on the Ayurvedic, Yunani and Homeopathic systems?

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN: (a) No.

(b) Yes. Government is, however, actively considering the question of the encouragement of Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homoeopathic systems.

63. [S. 724] Mr. B. L. CHANDAK : (a) Does Government feel that expansion of forest wealth through afforestation is necessary in the interests of the province ?

- (b) If so, has Government drawn up any scheme in this connection ?
- (c) If so, will Government be pleased to lay it on the table ?
- (d) If reply to (b) is in the negative will Government invite schemes prepared by non-official experts ?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) The importance of forestry in its role for the protection of soil, apart from its value as a national wealth, has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. A definite policy on the main problems, e.g., conservation, afforestation, grazing, erosion, private forests, etc., is yet to be declared, and for this purpose Government proposes to constitute very shortly a policy committee composed of officials and non-officials to investigate and report on these problems. Government also proposes shortly to appoint a survey party with an experienced Forest Officer in charge to investigate the industrial possibilities of the forests in this province.

- (b) No schemes have so far been drawn up.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Government would welcome suggestions from non-official experts.

64. [S. 802] Swami KRISHNANAND : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if a Normal School has been started at Saugor ?

- (b) If so, from what date ?
- (c) On what basis is the proposed appointment of Superintendent, Normal School, Saugor, to be made ?
- (d) Will Government be pleased to state if the claims of senior and experienced officials of the department will be considered ?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : (a) Yes.

(b) 1st September 1946.

(c) The appointment of Superintendent, Normal School, Saugor, has already been made on the basis of merit-cum-seniority and special experience necessary for the post.

(d) Claims of all have been duly considered. The post does not go by seniority alone.

65. [S. 400]	*	*	*
66. [S. 324]	*	*	*
67. [S. 393]	*	*	*
68. [S. 399]	*	*	*

69. [S. 345] Mr. JAGAN CHOUDHARY : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the lands which the municipal committee, Damoh, has sold were meant for holding the cattle and timber markets and were given to the municipal committee for that purpose without payment of any price ?

(b) Is it a fact that the municipal committee is trying to secure lands for the cattle and timber markets from Government ?

(c) Will Government refuse to give lands to the Municipal Committee, Damoh, for the purpose of holding cattle and timber markets till it receives satisfactory explanation from the municipal committee for disposing of the lands allotted for the purpose?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA: (a) Yes. The land was, however, acquired by the Municipal Committee in the years 1902 to 1904 on payment of compensation to cultivators and malguzars concerned.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. Government is satisfied that owing to the extension of the town the present site of cattle and timber market is surrounded by residential buildings and is not suitable for market purposes. Hence a new site is necessary.

70. [S. 326]

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SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. [S. 259] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA: (a) Will Government be pleased to introduce post-graduate classes in all the subjects in the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, and City College, Jubbulpore?

(b) Will Government be pleased to restart Sanskrit classes in the Robertson College, Jubbulpore?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: (a) Government is at present considering the question of starting post-graduate teaching in the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, in certain subjects. The City College, Jubbulpore, is affiliated to the Nagpur University for teaching up to B. A. (Pass) standard only. It is for that College to take the initiative to start post-graduate teaching.

(b) Government has no proposal at present to start Sanskrit classes in the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, but the suggestion will be considered.

2. [S. 261] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA: (a) Is it a fact that the United Provinces Government has fixed Rs. 25 besides dearness allowance as the minimum salary of primary trained teachers?

(b) Does Government feel that the salary of primary teachers in this province is very low?

(c) Is Government contemplating any scheme to raise their salaries so as to make them at least equal to the prevailing salaries of sweepers in the province?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: (a) Government has no information.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government has provided funds in the revised budget for payment of temporary additional grants to local bodies during the current year so as to enable them to raise the minimum salary of primary school teachers to Rs. 30 per mensem.

3. [S. 269] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA: (a) Is it a fact that siwai income is generally derived from the following heads, *i.e.*, (1) grazing, (2) timber, (3) forest produce, (4) brick-kilns, (5) sand, (6) potteries (clay mines), (7) sales and rents of abadi sites, (8) sales of mango tree crops, etc., and is also a factor for the assessment of the land revenue of malguzari villages at the time of the settlement and such income is taken into consideration for the payment of land revenue by the malguzars?

(b) Is it a fact that the following siwai notes occur in the following malguzari villages of the Mandla district for the calculation of land revenue as per Settlement Officer's order :—

(1) The siwai note of Mahrajpur malguzari village, S. No. 4, of Mandla tahsil of Bamhni group on the 1st September 1928, Rs. 355 ;

(2) The siwai note of Bamhni malguzari village, S. No. 26, of Mandla tahsil on the 2nd September 1928, Rs. 420, and so on ?

(c) Is it a fact that Government has not ceased the settlement operations in Central Provinces and Berar and when the turn of villages referred to in (b) above comes, the siwai income will again be taken into consideration for assessment at the time of next settlement ?

(d) Is it a fact that the Income-tax Department has again imposed taxes on the income of the malguzars on the above mentioned items irrespective of the fact that they are already assessed by the Settlement Officers ?

(e) Will Government reconsider the question of the double taxation on above-noted items against the malguzars and convey its order to the Settlement and the Income-tax Departments at an early date in order to check practice of double taxation ?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL : (a) to (c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Government has no information. Income-tax Department is being consulted and on its reply the question will be examined.

4. [S. 74] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the " Grow More Food Campaign " ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state how many acres of fallow land has been brought under cultivation in the province as a result of the said campaign ?

(c) How much taccavi did Government advance to cultivators of the province, especially those of the Jubbulpore Division, in the shape of money and good seed ?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) Rs. 14,68,396.

(b) 616,135 acres.

(c) (i) Rs. 84,46,927 for the province. (ii) For Jubbulpore Division—Cash Rs. 11,82,695 ; Kind Rs. 5,26,829.

5. [S. 90] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the quantity of charcoal exported annually from the various stations in the province to the different provinces in the past five years ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that unrestricted felling of trees and preparing of charcoal is causing a considerable loss to forests in the province ?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to impose restrictions on felling of jungle trees and preparation of charcoal, and on export of firewood and charcoal to other provinces ?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that for want of firewood in urban and rural areas cultivators are forced to burn cow-dung resulting in dearth of manure for fields ?

(e) Is the dearth of manure caused by the preparation of charcoal for purposes of trade instead of the sale of firewood ?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) So far, the Government did not compile this information. However, it is now being collected.

- (b) Yes. In some parts of the province in malguzari forests only.
- (c) Government is seriously considering the whole question.
- (d) Yes, to some extent. Some use cow-dung under forced circumstances and the rest do so by force of habit.
- (e) Yes, to some extent. In fact, the cultivators do not give due importance to manure the fields and thus neglect cow-dung as manure, though they collect cow-dung manure in the rainy season, when cakes cannot be prepared.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. [S. 649] Swami KRISHNANAND : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that 15, 10 and 13 Extra-Assistant Commissioners were on the 1st January 1944, 1st September 1944 and October 1945, respectively, appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 125, 145 and 145, respectively ?

- (b) Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for such differentiation ?
- (c) Were the persons appointed on the 1st January 1944 inferior in qualifications to those appointed subsequently ?
- (d) If it was due to a mistake, will Government be pleased to set it right ? If so, when ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : (a) No.

- (b), (c) and (d) Do not arise.

2. [S. 609] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA : (a) Is Government aware that female undertrials are sometimes molested by the Police ?

- (b) Will Government be pleased to arrange for the protection of female undertrial prisoners against molestation and misbehaviour by the police officials ?
- (c) Will Government so order that female undertrials should not be kept in a police lockup by granting them bail in all offences or put them into jail custody ?
- (d) Will Government so arrange that the interrogation of female offenders or suspects does not take place at police stations but in some other place in the presence of respectable persons ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : (a) Government is not aware that female undertrials are molested by the Police.

- (b) In view of the reply to (a) above, does not arise.
- (c) Bail is almost invariably offered to women prisoners unless they are arrested for a very serious offence such as murder. All prisoners are produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest. Sending prisoners to jail immediately on arrest is not practicable, as they may be arrested at various police stations, where there are no jails at hand or at various hours of the day and night when jails cannot be kept open for admission of undertrial prisoners.
- (d) Interrogation of women suspects is usually done in the presence of respectable persons as far as possible. Offenders and suspects are not necessarily always questioned at police stations, but it is not practicable to deny the use of police stations for the purpose on all occasions.

श्री. व्योहार राजेंद्र सिंह (सी. पी. नॉर्डन लैंड होल्डर्स) : क्या यदि ऐसे केसेस मालूम हुईं तो सरकार कार्रवाइ करेगी ?

माननीय पंडित रविशंकर शुक्ल (प्रधान मंत्री) : अगर कोई एक शिकायत आप मेरे पास भेज दें तो मैं उसकी जरूर तहकीकात करूंगा.

3. [S. 632] Mr. R. W. KATHADE : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that a Mahar weaver of Mendki, tahsil Brahmapuri, in the Chanda district, was beaten by a railway police man at Nagbhir station ?

(b) If so, what action was taken against the police man ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : (a) A complaint to the effect that he was assaulted by a constable of the railway police was received.

(b) A departmental enquiry was held against the constable concerned and he was censured and transferred.

4. [S. 41] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if its attention has been drawn to the article entitled "Programme for Congress Ministries" published in the "Harijan" of the 2nd June 1946 ?

(b) Which of the items in the said programme are being taken up in hand forthwith ?

(c) Will Village Panchayat Acts be amended to give wider power to Village Panchayats ?

(d) What scheme, if any, is being drawn up by Government to render financial aid to village industries ?

(e) What scheme is being drawn up for co-operative farming ?

(f) What provision is being made to advance loans at a cheap rate of interest ?

(g) What districts are being included in the prohibition scheme ?

(h) What scheme would be introduced in furtherance of Basic Education ?

(i) Will Government be pleased to introduce mother-tongues as media of instruction for higher and college education ?

(j) What steps are being taken to tap the mineral resources of the Province ?

(k) Will Government be pleased to introduce a new measure for jail reform ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : (a) Yes.

(b) Action has been or is being taken in regard to the points mentioned in the article referred to. The various schemes contained in the Government's Development Plan for the Province are being examined and finalised and Government hopes to publish shortly a pamphlet giving the details of the schemes approved by Government. These schemes cover all the items mentioned in Shri Agarwal's article.

(c) Yes, a comprehensive Bill is already under active consideration.

(d) The question of the reorganisation of village industries is under the consideration of Government.

(e) No separate scheme for co-operative farming has been drawn up but in pilot post-war schemes being worked in Mandla and Balaghat districts and Amraoti and Malkapur taluqs, the idea is to take up co-operative farming in the areas of selected multi-purpose societies after they are sufficiently developed and command the confidence and loyalty of their members.

(f) So far as co-operative institutions are concerned, primary credit societies advance short and intermediate term loans at rates varying from 4 to 10 per cent and land mortgage banks at 7 per cent.

(g) Prohibition has been introduced from the 1st October 1946 in the following areas :—

- (1) Nagpur district.
- (2) Amraoti district (except Melghat taluq).
- (3) Hoshangabad district.
- (4) Nimar district.
- (5) Drug tahsil.
- (6) Janigir tahsil.
- (7) Katni-Murwara town.

(h) Eight teachers have been deputed for training in Basic Education at Sevagram. It is also proposed to establish one Model Basic School in each tahsil and to establish two Basic Training Institutions. Schemes for the training of craft teachers for Normal Schools at the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, are also under contemplation.

(i) In the High Schools instruction is imparted through the media of the main languages of the Province—Hindi, Urdu and Marathi. Abolition of English as the medium of instruction in the High Schools for Indians is under consideration of the High School Education Board. The University is contemplating introduction of Indian languages as the medium of instruction in Colleges.

(j) The whole policy regarding mineral development is under the consideration of Government and no final decision has yet been taken.

(k) The following measures of jail reforms have been introduced by this Government :—

- (1) Halwa will be served to all B and C class prisoners on two of their most important festivals such as Diwali and Id, in addition to the usual diet.
- (2) The scale of fuel ration has been increased from 10 to 12 chhataks per prisoner for a prison population of 50 and below.
- (3) Orders have been issued that only such vegetables should be grown in the jail gardens as are used by the common man and issued to prisoners in jail.
- (4) The use of chain fetters on prisoners working outside the jail walls has been abolished.
- (5) The system has been introduced of releasing certain categories of prisoners on parole to enable them to visit their homes as provided by the Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Act of 1939.

- (6) Orders have been issued that the jail staff should treat visitors seeking interviews with prisoners with the utmost courtesy and consideration, and that the unauthorised practice of jail officials punishing prisoners making any complaints to either superior officers or to visitors should be stopped immediately.
- (7) Concession of sleeping outside their barracks at night during summer months to A and B class prisoners.
- (8) Concentration of female prisoners sentenced to more than six months in Central Jails.
- (9) Issue of wheat chapatis to prisoners belonging to wheat-growing areas.
- (10) Issue of ganji to those prisoners who prefer it to morning tikia.
- (11) Issue of a pair of bed sheets to each prisoner.
- (12) Provision of waiting-in accommodation for those who come to jail to interview prisoners.
- (13) Abolition of the system of giving interviews to prisoners through an intervening screen known as grid.

Other reforms are under consideration such as —

- (a) The establishment of a jail where the prisoners themselves will be mostly responsible for its management.
- (b) Re-enactment of the Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act of 1939 (repealed during the Adviser Regime) whereby Political prisoners were given certain facilities.

5. [S. 140] Mr. D. L. KHADSE : Will Government be pleased to state the number of the Excise Sub-Inspectors, Police Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables from the caste Hindus, Muhammadans and Harijans in the Province ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : The information is given in the table below :—

Posts	Hindus (excluding Harijans)			Muslims	Harijans
Excise Sub-Inspectors	204	50	16
Sub-Inspectors of Police	547	217	2
Head Constables	1,426	680	29
Constables	7,097	3,776	615

श्री. दौलत लक्ष्मण खडसे : क्या हरिजनों का कोटा सर्कार में पूरा होने के लिये सरकार उनका डायरेक्टरिकूटमेंट करेगी ?

माननीय पंडित रविशंकर शुक्ल : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी न कोटा मुकर्रर किया गया है और न कोटे के लिये डायरेक्टरिकूटमेंट हो सकता है.

श्री. दौलत लक्ष्मण खडसे : लोकसंस्था के मूलाधिक सरकार उनका कोटा पूरा करेगी क्या ?

माननीय पंडित रविशंकर शुक्लः अभी तक इस तरह का कोई सवाल ही नहीं उपस्थित हुवा है.

श्री. दौलत लक्ष्मण खड़सेः सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट की तरफ से १२ फी सदी जगहें हरिजनों के लिये मुकर्रर की गई है यह सरकार को मालूम है क्या ?

माननीय पंडित रविशंकर शुक्लः सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट की पॉलिसी से प्रांतीय सरकार की पॉलिसी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है.

श्री. दौलत लक्ष्मण खड़सेः वही बात क्या हमारी प्रांतीय सरकार यहां नहीं करेगी ?

माननीय पंडित रविशंकर शुक्लः यह पॉलिसी की बात है और इसका जवाब मैंने पहले ही दिया है.

6. [S. 481] Mr. ABDUL RAZAK KHAN: (a) Has Government taken some flats in the Liberty Cinema building at Nagpur on rent ?

(b) Is this rent Rs. 500 a month ?

(c) Is this huge sum paid proportionate to the accommodation secured ?

(d) What total rent has been paid by Government on this head ?

(e) Cannot Government utilise other Government buildings for the purpose and avoid this huge expenditure ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA: (a) Yes.

(b) Government pays a provisional rent of Rs. 1,804 per mensem.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 16,917 for the period from 16th April 1945 to 28th February 1946.

(e) No other Government buildings are available.

7. [S. 622]

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8. [S. 642] Mr. HIDAYAT ALI: (a) Is it a fact that there is no Muslim member on the Berar Regional Transport Authority ?

(b) Is it a fact that no Muslim non-official has ever been nominated by Government on the said Authority ever since it came into existence ?

(c) Will Government be pleased to nominate a suitable non-official Muslim on the Berar Regional Transport Authority ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Appointments to Regional Transport Authority do not seem proper to be made on a communal basis.

9. [S. 711] Mr. R. R. PATHAK: Will Government be pleased to state the reasons why "Odewars and Bhistics" in the Sironcha tahsil of the Chanda district are not included in the Scheduled Caste ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA: The list of the Scheduled Castes in the Central Provinces and Berar was prepared in 1931 in consultation with Deputy Commissioners. 'Odewars' and 'Bhistis' of the Sironcha tahsil in the Chanda district were not included in the list.

10. [S. 576]

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11. [S. 578]

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12. [S. 611] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA: (a) Is it a fact that Central Provinces Religious and Charitable Trust Act was passed by the Government in the year 1937 but no rules under the Act have been framed up till now?

- (b) Is it a fact that the operation of the Act is hampered without such rules?
- (c) Will Government take steps to frame rules at once?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Steps are being taken to frame rules under the Act.

13. [S. 588] * * *

14. [S. 626] * * *

15. [S. 683] * * *

16. [S. 624] * * *

17. [S. 610] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA: (a) Is it a fact that appointments of dismissed or even convicted police officers were made at a Central Ordnance Depot and Ordnance Factory at Khamaria?

(b) Is it a fact that their appointments were made on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state why the services of retired policemen in the Central Ordnance Depot and the Central Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, have been retained while services of persons from other Departments have been dispensed with?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA: (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) This Government has no information.

18. [S. 708] Mr. R. R. PATHAK: (a) Is it a fact that one Isam was forced to search stolen property in the bed of the Wainganga river with a rope tied round his waist by the head constable of police station, Armori, tahsil Garchiroli, district Chanda, on a report of theft made on the 2nd October 1945 from Waghala village, in Armori police station, and that he died in the experiment?

(b) Is it a fact that afterwards the real thief was found and the stolen property recovered?

(c) Is it a fact that an inquiry was held by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Garchiroli, but the relations of the deceased were not allowed by the Sub-Inspector and his staff at Armori police station-house to approach the Sub-Divisional Officer?

(d) Is it a fact that complaints about this high-handedness were made to the Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, and the Commissioner, Nagpur Division?

(e) Will Government be pleased to compensate the dependants of the deceased?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA: (a) Yes. Isam, Dhimar, who is alleged to have confessed to the crime himself, offered to recover the property which he had thrown into the river. He was therefore let down into the river at the spot indicated by him with the help of a rope, but he either untied the rope or slipped out of it and was drowned.

(b) Some of the stolen property was recovered from one Sheoram, Mahar, who was suspected to be an accomplice of the deceased Isam, Dhimar.

(c) Yes, but there is nothing to indicate that the relations of the deceased were not allowed to approach the Sub-Divisional Officer. Five Dhimars including the brother of the deceased were examined by the Sub-Divisional Officer in the enquiry.

(d) Yes.

(e) The inquiry revealed that the death of Isam, Dhimar, by drowning was accidental. No question of compensation therefore arises.

19. [S. 595] Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: (a) Is it not a fact that out of the large number of rickshaws plying in Nagpur, 95 per cent are without bell or horn and brakes and that the rest have horns which are a blowing nuisance on public streets?

(b) Is it a fact that several of these rickshaws are driven by boys?

(c) Is Government aware that rickshaws in Nagpur rarely observe the rule of the road, and that there is much laxity on the part of the police in enforcing the rule of the road for all public conveyances?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA: (a) No. The Nagpur municipal byelaws provide that every rickshaw shall have a horn. The blowing of horns by rickshaw drivers is certainly a nuisance and Government is already considering whether a bell will not be sufficient for rickshaws.

(b) Under the Nagpur municipal bye laws no one under 18 years of age is permitted to drive a rickshaw. Anyone below 18 years found driving a rickshaw is prosecuted along with the owner of the rickshaw.

(c) The rickshaw drivers who are found violating the rule of the road are prosecuted in large numbers. The fact that the police are alive to their duties is borne out by the fact that prosecutions involving 1,653 rickshaws and 3,972 other vehicles were launched by the police during the period from 1st January 1946 to 20th September 1946, for not observing the rule of the road and for breaches of municipal byelaws.

20. [S. 661] Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: (a) Is it a fact that pending decision of the enquiry commission appointed in respect of the Nagpur Town Improvement Trust, compensation cases for buildings have been stayed, but that other cases for open plots and fields are not stayed?

(b) Will Government be pleased to stay the latter class of cases too?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA: (a) Yes; the Trust has decided that all land acquisition proceedings in respect of built-up properties should be stayed for a period of six months. Cases in respect of open plots and fields have not been stayed.

(b) The matter is one primarily for the Trust to decide.

21. [S. 698] Mr. K. L. GOMASHTA: Will Government be pleased to state with reference to cases finally disposed of (i.e., not with respect to cases pending in any court of law):—

(a) How many committal proceedings were instituted in the court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bemetara, district Drug, in the year 1946?

(b) How many of the accused in the above cases were released on bail?

(c) Did not the police oppose the application for bail in some cases under section 302, Indian Penal Code?

(d) If so, who were the accused in these cases?

The Honourable Mr. D. K. MEHTA: (a) One only.

(b) None.

(c) No application for bail was received.

(d) Does not arise.

22. [S. 327] Mr. SHANKERLAL: How many practical experiments in all classes of the Narsinghpur High School in science were performed during the sessions 1944-45 and 1945-46 separately and what was the consumption of spirit in those years respectively?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE:

				Consumption of spirit in bottles
1944-45	252 Practical experiments 77 Classroom demonstrations ..	10
Total	..	329		
1945-46	208 Practical experiments 77 Classroom demonstrations ..	8
Total	..	285		

23. [S. 318] Mr. SHANKERLAL: (a) Is it a fact that there is a great rush of students especially in classes V and IX for admission into the Government High School, Narsinghpur?

(b) If so, will Government consider the advisability of opening one more section in each of the classes immediately?

(c) Is it a fact that any supposed difficulty of accommodation of the proposed sections could be solved by utilising the common hall for the purpose?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: (a) There was a rush for admission to class V of the Government High School, Narsinghpur, and not for admission to class IX.

(b) One more section of class V has been started in the Government High School, Narsinghpur. The question of opening one more section of class IX does not arise.

(c) The common hall is already being used for the Urdu classes and holding functions in the school. If and when necessary, the hall may be used as a classroom.

24. [S. 302]

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25. [S. 112] Mr. R. S. KOCHAR: Will Government be pleased to re-instate the teachers who were removed from service for giving notices in 1940 to the effect that they were going to perform individual *Satyagraha* in view of the fact that it was held by the Punjab High Court that action such as that was not actionable under the Defence of India Rules?

Will Government also order the payment to such teachers of their full salaries for the period of suspension, if any ?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : No Government servant was removed from service for giving notice in 1940 of satyagraha. In one case of Town Municipal Committee, Amraoti, a teacher was dismissed from service on this account. It is for the local body concerned to re-instate him if it considers necessary.

Government is, however, considering issue of general orders to the effect that there is no bar to re-instatement of teachers in local body and private body service who were removed from service for this reason.

No teacher was suspended under these circumstances. The question of payment of salaries for the period of suspension does not, therefore, arise.

26. [S. 392] * * *

27. [S. 416] * * *

28. [S. 235] Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Will Government be pleased to state the amount granted to the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, during each of the last fifteen years ?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : A *statement showing the amount of grant for the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, during each of the last fifteen years is placed on the table.

29. [S. 227] Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if there is any Government or Municipal or District Council Muslim High or Middle School in the districts of Betul, Chhindwara minus Seoni, and Hoshangabad minus Narsinghpur ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Urdu primary schools for boys and girls, respectively, that exist in the said three districts, respectively ?

(c) What is the total amount spent by Government or the local bodies for the maintenance of the said primary Urdu schools and the primary Hindi and Marathi schools in the said three districts ?

(d) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that there is a woeful lack of the teaching of Urdu in the said three districts ?

(e) What measures does Government contemplate for affording adequate facilities to the Muslims of the said districts for Urdu education ?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state if there is any officer in charge of Muslim education in the Province ? If so, since when ?

(g) Does he work in consultation with any Educational Muslim Bodies or Anjumans ?

(h) Has he made any proposals in regard to increasing the number of primary Urdu schools or opening of any Urdu middle schools in respect of these three districts till 1945 ?

(i) Has this officer any power to make any such proposals on his own initiative ?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: (a) There is no such school in the area referred to.

(b)	Name of district	Number of Urdu primary schools for	
		Boys	Girls
Betul..	3	1
Chhindwara minus Seoni	5	1
Hoshangabad minus Narsinghpur	7	1

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) Director of Public Instruction is aware of the needs.

(e) The matter is being examined and when full material is available, suitable decision will be taken.

(f) Yes, from 5th February 1942.

(g) He is required to keep in touch with public opinion on all matters pertaining to Muslim education.

(h) Yes.

(i) Yes.

30. [S. 264] Beohar RAJENDRA SINHA: (a) Is it a fact that the Professors and Lecturers who have been appointed in the Spence Training College, Jubbulpore, have to supervise the practical classes where instruction is given through vernaculars?

(b) Is it a fact that the lessons for teaching in Dip. T. and B. T. classes are prepared in English though subjects are taught through vernaculars?

(c) Is it a fact that those Professors and Lecturers who supervise subjects taught through Hindi, Marathi and Urdu medium in practical classes are not qualified in these languages?

(d) If so, will Government arrange to provide only such teachers as are qualified in these languages?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: (a) Yes.

(b) No. They have got an option either to draw the notes in English or in the Indian languages.

Generally they write the technical parts relating to method in English and the subject-matter in the Indian languages.

(c) No. Either the mother-tongue of the supervisor is Hindi, Marathi or Urdu, or he has passed the departmental examination in the Indian languages.

(d) Does not arise.

31. [S. 770] Mr. K. N. KHANDARE: (a) Has Government any scheme before it to improve the financial position of Harijans by giving them industrial education?

(b) If not, will Government be pleased to consider this question?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: (a) Harijans are admitted to boot-making classes in industrial schools and to the leather tanning schools. For admission to the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, Harijans are given preferential treatment. Special stipends are provided for Harijans in professional institutions (Engineering School, Agriculture College, etc.). Qualified Harijans will be admitted to technical high schools and the Government Engineering College which Government proposes to establish.

(b) Government will be prepared to consider any concrete proposals that the honourable member may suggest.

32. [S. 532]

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33. [S. 714] Mr. R. R. PATHAK: Is it a fact that before the Congress Ministry came in power there was a proposal for starting a high school in Sironcha tahsil? If so, why the proposal is given up?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: The proposal to open a high school at Sironcha was taken up before the present ministry came in power.

The proposal has not been given up; but is under active consideration of Government as a part of 1947-48 development scheme. There were several other places which were also considered. Schools were started where the need was felt to be greatest.

34. [S. 315] Mr. SHANKERLAL: (a) Is it a fact that the Food Department of the Narsinghpur Sub-division summarily excluded co-operative institutions from getting the rural ration shops and preferred individual shop-keepers?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the considerations which led the Food Department concerned to take the above decision?

(c) Is it the accepted policy of Government to exclude co-operative institutions from rendering public service in distributing grain and other life essentials to the public?

(d) Does not Government think that there are hardly any chances of corruption, profiteering and blackmarketing in co-operative institutions run by a registered society whose accounts are audited by Government?

(e) Will Government consider the advisability of giving preference to co-operative institutions in the matter?

(f) Is it a fact that while allotting rural ration shops, Food Department of the Narsinghpur Sub-division has given preference to the dealer of Narsinghpur town?

(g) Is it a fact that two of the dealers referred to in (f) above never dealt in grain nor did they hold any licence to deal in grain?

(h) Is it a fact that one Hariram Rai has been allotted two shops one at Narsinghpur proper and the other at Burman in recognition of his past war services as a recruiter?

(i) Will Government discourage such a practice?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) The chances of blackmarketing, corruption and profiteering are smaller when distribution is through co-operative societies.

(e) This is already the policy of Government.

(f) No.

(g) No.

(h) No. Hariram Rai has been allotted only one ration shop at Burman for which place he was the only foodgrains licence-holder to apply. He is a hereditary grain trader. In Narsinghpur town, he distributes foodgrains among members of certain essential services working in the interior, on ration cards, only in cases where they have not yet been able to register themselves at an approved rural rationing shop. This is a purely temporary arrangement which will be terminated as soon as all the ration cards are duly registered.

(i) Does not arise.

35. [S. 800] Mr. K. L. GOMASHTA: Will Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether Government assured the people about the year 1939 that it would take suitable steps to remedy the grievances regarding grazing and nistar in the province?

(ii) Whether Government will take necessary steps now?

(iii) Whether the Government will instruct the Deputy Commissioners of the Province to adopt a more sympathetic and vigilant attitude in cases of grazing and nistar grievances of the people?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (i) Yes; in the Central Provinces estates (zamindaris).

(ii) Yes.

(iii) There are no reasons to suppose that the attitude of the Deputy Commissioners is not sufficiently sympathetic and vigilant and no instructions seem necessary at this stage.

36. [S. 513] Mr. SHANKERLAL: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if co-operative societies are to be given preference in dealing with controlled articles?

(b) If so, why was not Narsinghpur Tahsil Agricultural Association given controlled articles for sale in the tahsil in spite of requests and applications up till now?

(c) Is it a fact that the Controller of Food Supplies (Rural), Narsinghpur, recommended to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Narsinghpur, to allot the Burman, Singhpur and Dangidhana provision shops to associations there?

(d) If so, why were they not allotted to the associations and were given to individuals specially Hariram Rai against whom many complaints of profiteering were made?

(e) Is it a fact that the said Hariram Rai was dealing in Government grain and did neither maintain accounts nor passed receipts to purchasers and also did not maintain counterfoils?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (a) The honourable member is referred to the answer to question No. 34, part (e).

(b) The honourable member is referred to the answer to part (a) of question No. 34.

- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) No.

37. [S. 422] Thakur PHUL BHANU SHAH: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that, in spite of the provisions in the Land Revenue Act and standing orders by the various Deputy Commissioners of Chhindwara district that nominees of the jagirdars should be appointed without further question to vacancies of mukaddam-gumastas and kotwars, such nominees are never theless required to attend tahsil courts for examination before being so appointed.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to take steps to stop this practice in future?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (a) There is neither any standing order nor any provision in the Land Revenue Act whereby the attendance of the nominees of jagirdars in revenue courts in cases relating to the appointments of mukaddam-gumastas and kotwars has been dispensed with.

- (b) Does not arise.

Shri. Arjun Singh Bhagwanaansinh: क्या छिदवाडा तहसील में डी. सी. की कुछ स्टॉडिंग आँडर्सें है कि जागीरदारों ने जिन कोटवार, मुकद्दम या गुमास्ताओं की मुकर्री की सिफारिश की होगी उनको ही बगर कोर्ट में हाजिर होते हुए ही कोर्ट उनको नियुक्त करे और तहसीलदार या नायब-तहसीलदार के कोर्टों में उन्हें जाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, अगर ऐसी कोई आँडर्सें नहीं हों तो क्या सरकार लोगों के कन्वीनियन्स के लिये जो कि ६० और ७० मील दूरी से कोर्ट में कई तरह की रास्ते में दिक्कतें उठाकर आते हैं कुछ ऐसी आँडर्सें पास करे जिससे इन लोगों को कोर्ट से हाजिर रहने की जरूरत न पड़े?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपका प्रश्न यही था और इसका जवाब भी दिया गया है. आप का सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल क्या है?

Shri. Arjun Singh Bhagwanaansinh: सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल यह है कि अगर लैंड रेविन्यू अक्ट में कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है या डेप्यूटी कमिश्नरस की कोई स्टॉडिंग आँडर्सें डिस्ट्रीक्ट के लिये नहीं है तो क्या गवर्नर्मेंट मेहरबानी करे कि इस किस : के कोई आँडर्सें निकाले जिससे गुमास्ता, कोटवार या मुकद्दम की जगहों के लिये जागीरदारों द्वारा नामजद किये हुए लोगों को तहसीलदार या नायब-तहसीलदारोंके कोर्टों में जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी?

Shri. Ramgopal Tiwari: तो आप चाहते हैं कि लैंड रेविन्यू अक्ट ही ग्रमेंड किया जाय?

Shri. Arjun Singh Bhagwanaansinh: जागीरदार जिन लोगों को भंजूरी दे देते हैं उनको नियुक्त किया जाय ऐसी आँडर्सें निकाले जाय तो ठीक होगा.

(माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात को नहीं समझ सके इसलिये श्री. सिसोदिया ने यहीं बात फिर से दोहराई.)

माननीय श्री. Ramratan Khushroo Patil: जहां तक मैं समझ सकता हूँ वहां तक आपका सवाल ऐसा है कि जो नॉमिनेज होते हैं उन से तहसील में आना पड़ता है और बयान देना पड़ता है कि वे क्वालिफाइड हैं या नहीं तो आप चाहते हैं कि यह प्रथा बंद की जाय.

Shri. Arjun Singh Bhagwanaansinh: यह सवाल सिर्फ छिदवाडा डिस्ट्रीक्ट के जागीरदारों का है. अब तक यह प्रथा यहां पर जारी थी कि मुकद्दम, गुमास्ता या कोटवार की जगहों के लिये जागीरदार जिन लोगों की सिफारिश करते थे उनके नाम तहसीलदार या नायब-तहसीलदार के पास भेज दिये जाते थे और तहसीलदार या नायब-तहसीलदार पुलिस के जरिये उनकी चाल-चलन के बारे में रिपोर्ट मंगवाते थे और उसके बाद उनकी नियुक्त की जाती थी. लेकिन गत ४-६ महीनों से यह प्रथा बंद हो गई है जिससे लोगोंको बहुत तकलीफ होती है. इसलिये सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि यह प्रथा फिर से जारी करने की सरकार आँडर्सें देगी क्या?

माननीय Ramratan Khushroo Patil: इस बात पर मैं विचार करूँगा. (आय विल कल्सीहर द्वीपस्टर.)

38. [S. 719] Mr. A. B. SISODIA: (a) Is it a fact that in spite of the provisions in the Land Revenue Act and standing orders by the various Deputy Commissioners of Chhindwara that the nominees of the jagirdars be accepted so far as the appointments of the mukkadam-gumastas and kotwars are concerned, the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars enforce the attendance of the parties concerned in their courts?

(b) If so, will it take steps to stop this coercion in future?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: The honourable member is referred to the reply given to question No. 37 by Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah.

39. [S. 721] Mr. A. B. SISODIA: (a) Will Government be pleased to state the law under which a report on each jagir in the Chhindwara district is required to be submitted annually?

(b) Are not the jagirs fully settled now and the proprietors thereof amenable to local laws?

(c) Have the jagirs been not declared as estates and their proprietors ordinary subjects? If so, why is a report on the ordinary subject necessary?

(d) Will Government be pleased to place on the table the past three year reports by the revenue officers of the Chhindwara district?

(e) Are not the statements of the Sub-Divisional Officers about the ornaments on the person of the Rani of the Jagirdar, Batkagarh Khapa, objectionable?

(f) Will Government take steps to cancel orders in the General Book Circulars in this connection?

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL: (a) to (f) The honourable member is referred to the answers given to questions Nos. 35 and 36, dated the 14th November 1946, by Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah.

40. [S. 540] Mr. D. L. KANADE SHA STRI: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that a great deal of work proposed to be done under various schemes has suffered tremendously owing to keen shortage of staff?

(b) Is it a fact that the Director of Agriculture had repeatedly invited applications from pure Science Graduates for appointments as Agricultural Assistants?

(c) What was the number of applications received and how many were appointed?

(d) Is it a fact that because of their failure to attract a sufficient number of Science Graduates, Government decided to award them scholarships for a short training and have offered higher start in the higher scales of pay than that given to the Agricultural Graduates?

(e) Is it a fact that a first class Agricultural Graduate after four years of training is appointed on Rs. 70 per month, whereas a Science Graduate after one year's training at Government expense is given a start of Rs. 120 per month?

(f) Is it a fact that Science Graduates after a year's training in Agriculture are appointed in upper division of Subordinate Agricultural Service, whereas most of the Agricultural Graduates after receiving four years training are appointed in the lower division?

(g) Is it a fact that a Science Graduate after one year's training in Agriculture becomes more useful and more efficient than an Agricultural Graduate after four years training?

(h) How many Science Graduates were proposed to be trained and how many have been actually trained so far ?

(i) Is it a fact that even such conditions of service have failed to attract the required number of Science Graduates ?

(j) Were the higher start and the higher scale of pay offered to Agricultural Graduates ?

(k) If not, does it not indicate the utter neglect for Agricultural Graduates by the department ?

(l) Is it a fact that to meet the shortage of staff, Government had opened three centres for training matriculates as Agricultural Overseers at Government expense ?

(m) What is the scale of pay in which they are appointed ?

(n) Is it a fact that Agricultural Graduates are appointed in the same time-scale ?

Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) { Number of applications received 2
Number appointed 1

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) No.

(h) Twenty per year, but only 12 have completed training so far.

(i) Yes.

(j) No.

(k) No. These terms were offered to attract Science Graduates to the Subordinate Agricultural Service to overcome staff deficiencies as Science Graduates are much greater in number than Agricultural Graduates.

(l) Yes.

(m) Rs. 50—50—5/2—100 with a starting salary of Rs. 60.

(n) Yes, when appointed in the lower division.

Mr. D. L. KANADE SHASTRI : In view of the answer to question (j), why are not Agricultural Graduates offered the same conditions of service as the Science Graduates ?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : Because the Science Graduates were recruited temporarily during war time as sufficient number of Agricultural Graduates were not available. They are, however, not in regular employment.

Mr. D. L. KANADE SHASTRI : When more qualified persons than Overseers are not available, why are Agricultural Graduates not offered a higher rate of pay.

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE : In view of the answer to the supplementary question just asked, will Government inform this House whether during war time there were any Agricultural Graduates employed at the same time as the Science Graduates ?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: Yes, there were, but not at the same time as Science Graduates.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE: Then why were they not paid increased rates as were paid to the Science Graduates?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: Old scale of pay is applicable to those who are in permanent employment of Government.

The Science Graduates are not on permanent basis as Agricultural Graduates are.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: Are they paid a higher salary?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: Yes, in case of those not on permanent basis.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE: Was no Agricultural Graduate taken in temporary service?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: Yes. There were some.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: Then why this discrimination?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: Because of the exigencies of war time some people had to be appointed on a higher pay and others could not get the advantage of the shortage.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: Does Government realise that it is unfair to Agricultural Graduates?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: The whole question is under examination.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE: Was this deficiency of staff the result of failure to attract Agricultural Graduates?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: In fact Government wanted more Agricultural Graduates but they were not available.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE: Then why is it that Government has answered that they could not get Agricultural Graduates in temporary services when they could get Science Graduates?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: That was for the Agricultural Graduates to say.

Pandit D. L. KANADE SHASTRI: May I know whether out of the 135 Agricultural Graduates who passed from the Agricultural College during the past five years only 65 applied to Government? Why did not the other graduates apply for Government service? Is it because of the lower scale of pay?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: Probably because they wanted to keep themselves independent.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE: Is it because the Agricultural Graduates were disappointed with the Government when Science Graduates were being offered more pay than Agricultural Graduates? Why did Government not attempt to attract the Agricultural Graduates first by offering them the same higher scale of pay as offered to Science Graduates? Does this not prove the neglect of Agricultural Graduates?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : Agricultural Graduates and Science Graduates were not appointed simultaneously. But, as I have already said, the matter is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : In view of the answer to clause (i), if the Agricultural Graduates are more useful than Science Graduates, why were they not offered the same higher start and the same higher scale of pay as offered to Science Graduates ?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : The answer has already been given. Besides, the Science Graduates are appointed on a fixed pay and a temporary basis and the Agricultural Graduates have been allowed to draw increments and are likely to be absorbed in the permanent cadre, and that is the reason for the difference between the two. In future, however, Government will bear in mind the comparative value of the Agricultural Graduates and the Science Graduates.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Is this difference on account of lack of Agricultural Graduates ?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : Yes. During the war time we wanted more men. Agricultural Graduates were not available and therefore Science Graduates had to be employed.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE : Government has replied to sub-question (n)—“Is it a fact that Agricultural Graduates are appointed in the same time-scale”, and the reply is—“Yes, when appointed in the lower division”. Then I wish to ask, sir, though better qualified and trained, why are the Agricultural Graduates not being given the higher scale of pay than that given to Agricultural Overseers ?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : I have already replied to that question. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE : I am not asking whether the Government will give more pay. Why they have not yet given it ? There must have been some reason for that. That is what I want to know.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : He wants to know why it was so in the past.

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : As I have said before, it was because of the exigencies of service. Government wanted men and they paid them more. But the difference is now being reconciled.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE : Government has just said, sir, that Agricultural Graduates did not come forward on the lower scale whereas the Science Graduates could be got on a higher scale. I want to know why this policy of giving higher scale to Science Graduates in preference to Agricultural Graduates was followed in the past ?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : This Government is not concerned with what the previous Government has done.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE : Cannot the present Government let us know as to why the previous Government has done a particular thing ?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : This Government cannot give any reasons.

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : I am inclined to say, sir, that whatever the past Government did we are not responsible for it. What is to be done in future we are considering. Therefore the question does not arise, why they did and how they did. It is a fact that it is there.

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE : I am not holding the present Government responsible for the action of the past Government. I am only asking for information as to the policy and the basis on which the previous Government decided to give lower pay to Agricultural Graduates and higher pay to Science Graduates. I am only asking for information and the policy behind this decision.

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : May I request you to call the members of the past Government here (laughter).

Capt. K. D. PARANJAPE : What I mean to say is this. Government may be able to find out the reason from the files and the other documents and from the Government servants who are still there in service in this Government.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : It appears that Government does not want to give the reasons.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Are not the Secretaries there ?

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : Some of them have been transferred.

Mr. P. G. EKBOTE : Will Government find out the causes from the record ?

The Honourable the PRIME MINISTER : The question has been answered from what the record shows.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Will this Government try to find out who are the Secretaries responsible for this ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : I think it is not worth while to do so.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : In view of the admitted injustice done to the Agricultural Graduates, will this Government compensate them now for the loss they had to suffer ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : There can be no compensation for what has been done in the past.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : I mean by enhanced promotion.

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : They have already agreed to the terms and conditions of service and therefore the question of compensation does not arise.

41. [S. 476] * * *

42. [S. 816] * * *

43. [S. 625] * * *

44. [S. 539] Mr. D. L. KANADE SHASTRI: (a) Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement giving the length of service and pay of all Agricultural Assistants drawing pay less than Rs. 100 per month?

(b) What is the total number of temporary Agricultural Assistants?

(c) What is the total number of Agricultural Assistants holding temporary posts for more than five years?

(d) Were they appointed in the time-scale of pay?

(e) Did all Assistants appointed in the time-scale get increments?

(f) If not, why?

(g) Does Government intend to absorb temporary Assistants permanently in the department?

(h) What is the average number of temporary Assistants absorbed in the permanent cadre during the last five years?

(i) What will be the probable period for absorbing all temporary Assistants in the sanctioned cadre of the department?

(j) After having put in more than five years of service, are the Assistant required to undergo a probationary period of two years before they are confirmed?

(k) Is their pay fixed in the time-scale according to their length of service?

(l) What is the number of candidates who have been graduated in Agriculture during the last five years and how many of them have joined the department?

(m) Does a large number of Agricultural Graduates refrain from joining the department when so many posts are lying vacant because of poor scales of pay and conditions of service?

(n) Is it a fact that a circular has been issued to heads of other departments requesting them not to appoint a B.Sc. (Agr.) in their departments?

(o) If so, what is the object of this circular?

(p) Is it to compel the Agricultural Graduates to accept posts in the department on the existing conditions of service?

(q) Does such method of coercion result in making the department more popular?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) A statement's given below :—

Number of Agricultural Assistants	Service put in (years)	Present pay
1	9	60
1	10	65
3	11	65
3	12	65
2	1	70
8	2	70
2	3	70
2	11	70
2	12	70
2	13	70
1	4	75
1	5	75
1	12	75
1	13	75
1	29	75
1	1	80
2	2	80
1	4	80
1	6	80
1	7	80
1	13	80
1	5	85
1	7	85
1	6	90
1	11	90
1	13	90
1	9	95
2	12	95
Total ..	46	

(b) 111.

(c) 24.

(d), (e) and (f) They were appointed in the time-scale of the Lower Sub-ordinate Agricultural Service. In recent years, every new appointee was given the maximum of the scale, in view of the high cost of living, and therefore the question of further increments did not arise.

(g) Yes, as and when permanent posts become available.

(h) Only three Assistants have been absorbed during the last five years.

(i) As soon as permanent posts are available.

(j) Yes, according to existing rules, if they are not originally appointed on probation.

(k) Yes, provided the service is on an identical scale of pay.

(l) 135 and 75 respectively.

(m) Yes.

(n) No.

(o), (p) and (q) Do not arise.

ANADE SHASTRI : With reference to the answer
ions (g), (h) and (i) in view of the keen shortage of
ope of the existing cadre, is it not necessary to increase the
nt cadre ?

AGAT : Government is considering the question.

ANADE SHASTRI : From the answers given to so many
nd (d) where the Government has accepted the discrepancy
o the Agricultural Graduates and Assistants and the statement
question (a) showing that Agricultural Graduates who are
rtment for more than five years are only getting Rs. 65 as
newly-appointed Science Graduates are getting Rs. 100
er of years spent by them is very small and from the various
ions may I suppose that the Agricultural Department in the
l and disregarded the interests of the Agricultural Department
.....

ARANJAPE : And kept no record ?

ANADE SHASTRI : Will Government take immediate
conditions of the services in this department or, if necessary,
o to investigate into this matter.

GAT : Government is proposing to do that.

AZZAK KHAN : Will Government be pleased to increase
e in view of the fact that only 3 were confirmed during
t of 111 ?

GAT : Government will consider that, Sir.

ARANJAPE : With reference to answer given to (e) and
pointment on Rs. 100 did the Assistants draw their regular
it, why ?

AGAT : No increments were available to those who were
le of pay of Rs. 50—100 as they were given the maximum

ARANJAPE : Before their appointment to that particular
e Agricultural Graduates who were employed on a lower scale
: appointed in this new scale did they get all the previous

AGAT : I want notice of that question.

ARANJAPE : Clauses (g), (h) and (i) : In view of the keen
d the very limited scope of the existing cadre, does not
x it necessary to increase the strength of the permanent

GAT : I have already said that the question is under

45. [S. 600]. Mr. J. G. KADAM: (a) Is it a fact that residents of Kharangna (Arvi tahsil) have applied for the registration of a co-operative society at Kharangna ?

(b) If so, when ?

(c) Has the society yet been registered upto now ?

(d) Will Government be pleased to take immediate action on applications received from rural or urban areas for co-operative society's registration ?

The Honourable Dr. W. S. BARLINGAY: (a) Yes, they had applied for the formation of a multi-purpose co-operative society.

(b) On the 15th August 1946.

(c) The society was registered on the 12th September 1946.

(d) Yes.

46. [S. 560] Mr. KANHAIYALAL: (a) Are the wells constructed out of Government funds and attached to Government bungalows, police-station houses, Government dispensaries and other Government buildings public wells within the meaning of the Central Provinces and Berar Public Places Users Act, 1933 ?

(b) Are the public of all castes allowed to use them at all hours of the day and night ?

(c) If not, why not ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : (a), (b) and (c). It is not the policy of the Government to give legal interpretations in reply to a question but I may state that Government wells are of the following classes :—

(i) Wells in Government residential buildings ;

(ii) wells in Government non-residential buildings, e.g., offices ; and public institutions ; and

(iii) wells on road-side.

Wells in category (i) are intended exclusively for the use of the occupants of the buildings and those in category (ii) for the use of the staff and members of the public visiting the offices and institutions. Wells in category (iii) are intended to serve the needs of the public without any restriction.

47. [S. 734] Mr. B. L. CHANDAK: (a) Is Government aware that Mr. Ramkrishna Pandharey, a congress worker of Nagari, tahsil Wafora, was arrested on a false charge and a trap was laid to get him entangled ?

(b) Will Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and punish the police official who made the arrest ?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA : (a) Yes, the case was apparently false.

(b) An enquiry was held by the District Superintendent of Police, Chanda and the police officials who made the arrest were punished.

48. [S. 726] Mr. B. L. CHANDAK: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the budget of the Rail-Road Scheme has been thrown out by the Central Legislative Assembly?

(b) If so, how much capital has been invested by Government in companies constituted under the said scheme in the Province?

(c) Have those companies been given monopoly of Motor Transport Company?

(d) Does that monopoly still subsist?

(e) Does Government feel that the monopoly has adversely affected the poor individual transport service suppliers?

(f) If so, will Government be pleased to consider over the matter?

The Honourable Pandit RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA: (a) Yes.

(b) The following investments have been made by the Central and the Provincial Governments in the two Rail-Road Companies in the Province—

	Central Govern- ment	Provincial Govern- ment
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Provinces Transport Services, Limited ..	5,73,750	5,73,750
Provincial Transport Company, Limited ..	3,46,800	1,73,200

The Provincial Government besides holds 20 shares of the face value of Rs. 100 each of the Central Provinces Transport Services, Limited, issued jointly in the name of His Excellency the Governor and the Provincial Motor Transport Controller to enable the latter to qualify for election on the Board of Directors of that Company.

(c) No.

(d), (e) and (f) Do not arise.

49. [S. 160] Mr. S. S. SELOT: (a) Is it a fact that since last year in many districts of our Province a severe epidemic of cattle diseases has broken out and a large number of good cattle have died?

(b) Does Government know that even now the epidemic is continuing and cattle are dying for want of medical help from the Veterinary Department?

(c) Does Government know that these epidemics generally break out in the rainy season?

(d) What arrangements has Government made or does it propose to make to render proper medicinal aid to the animals of cultivators in the interior?

(e) Is it a fact that country liquor is the main ingredient in most of the medicines prescribed in the Veterinary Science and it is itself a preventive and an effective medicine for many of the cattle diseases?

(f) If so, what arrangements has Government made or does it propose to make especially in dry districts, for the supply of country-liquor in the interior as a medicine for most of the cattle diseases?

(g) Will Government, before introducing total prohibition in this Province, examine the point raised in (f) above carefully keeping in view the medicinal value of country-liquor and need for its proper distribution as a medicine for cattle diseases in the interior?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, but the position is progressively improving.

(c) Rinderpest has no seasonal incidence. It can occur throughout the year. Epidemics occurring mostly during rains are haemorrhagic septicaemia, blackquarter and anthrax which are sporadic in nature and mortality is much less. These are, however, in no way comparable with rinderpest which spreads very quickly and causes considerable damage.

(d) Government has approved the establishment of a Veterinary College to train a sufficient number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Further, with a view to control cattle epidemics, a scheme for training of Stock Supervisors and Stockmen has already been sanctioned and as soon as the staff is trained it will be available very shortly for large scale vaccination.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Does not arise.

50. [S. 746] Mr. D. L. KHADSE : (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons who are Caste Hindus, Muhammadans and Depressed Classes in the Civil Veterinary Department in the Central Provinces and Berar ?

(b) How many applications from the Harijans for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons post were received during the last five years ?

(c) How many of them were entertained ?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) Hindus (excluding Depressed Classes) 108, Muhammadans 31, Christians 2, and Depressed Class 1.

(b) Only one.

(c) As the applicant did not attend the interview he could not be employed.

श्री. डी. एल. खडसे : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि हरिजन की एक ही अप्लीकेशन (Application) आई थी और वह नहीं लिया गया, अगर इसका उत्तर "हाँ" है तो क्या कारण था ?

श्री. पी. एल. ढगट : जी हाँ, लेकिन मुलाकात के दिन वह नहीं आया इस लिये नहीं लिया गया।

श्री. डी. एल. खडसे : वह सरकारी मुलाजिम था यह बाहर का ?

श्री. पी. एल. ढगट : सरकार को यह नहीं मालूम ?

51. [S. 538] Mr. D. L. KANADE SHASTRI : (a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that scales of pay of Demonstrators in the Provincial Educational Service has been raised from Rs. 100—5—150 to Rs. 150—10—250 for the reason that the old scale of pay adversely affected the quality of men recruited ?

(b) Is it a fact that persons of similar qualifications are appointed Lecturers in the Agriculture College in the Subordinate Agricultural Service and their scale of pay is Rs. 70—5—175 ?

(c) Does this scale of pay adversely affect the quality of persons recruited even more than the old scale of Demonstrators, viz., Rs. 100—5—150 ?

(d) Has Government considered the question how this can be avoided ?

(e) Is it a fact that Government has raised the scale of pay of Assistant Lecturers in the Engineering School, Nagpur ?

(f) Is it a fact that they were formerly appointed in the Subordinate General Service in the scale of pay Rs. 150—5—250?

(g) Is it a fact that posts in Subordinate Service have been converted into those of Provincial Service on the ground that Graduates in Engineering are not attracted by Subordinate Service posts?

(h) Are persons of high academic qualifications attracted by Subordinate Service posts of Lecturers in the College of Agriculture?

(i) If not, does Government consider it desirable that posts of Lecturers in the College of Agriculture, should like those in other Government Colleges, be in the Provincial Service?

(j) Is it a fact that Government has raised the scale of pay of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons from Rs. 60—120 to Rs. 100—250 on the plea that it is not possible to fill up the vacancies in the scale which is not sufficiently attractive for suitable candidates?

(k) Has Government been able to attract a sufficient number of Agricultural Graduates for the usual work and other activities of the Department of Agriculture on the existing scales of pay of Agricultural Assistants?

(l) If not, is it not desirable to revise the scales of pay?

The Honourable Mr. RAMESHWAR AGNIBHOJ : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no scale for Demonstrators on Rs. 100—5—150 in the Agricultural College.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, the rate of annual increment is only from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. The minimum and maximum of the scale have not been raised.

(f) Yes.

(g) Yes.

(h) No.

(i) Government will consider this.

(j) Government is considering the question and the decision of the Government will be announced shortly.

(k) No.

(l) It seems so.

Mr. D. L. KANADE SHASTRI : Clause (b). The answer is "It seems so". Then why has not Government considered the question along with that of Veterinary Assistants whose question has been decided by Government?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : It is being considered independently of the veterinary services.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : If the old scale of pay of Demonstrators in Education Department, namely, Rs. 100—5—150 affected the quality of men recruited, does not the existing scale of pay of Lecturers in Agricultural College namely, Rs. 70—5—175 affect the quality of men even more seriously?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT : In fact since it was found that things have not been going on in the right direction Government is trying to revise the entire policy of the department.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: Has Government taken any steps to improve the quality as they have done in the case of Demonstrators of the Education Department?

Mr. P. L. DHAGAT: Government is trying to do that.

52. [S. 813]	*	*	*
53. [S. 665]	*	*	*
54. [S. 577]	*	*	*

55. [S. 794] Mr. BHAIYALAL JAIN: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if the grant given to Saugor Municipal Committee has been reduced to the extent of the salaries of the two Municipal High School teachers who courted jail in the August 1942 disturbances?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to restore the cut?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: (a) Yes.

(b) Action is being taken to restore the cut.

APPENDIX A

[Referred to in reply to question No. 28]

Maintenance grants sanctioned to the Anjuman High School, Nagpur.

From 1932-33 to 1946-47.

Year	..	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Amount	..	6,078	6,078	6,078	6,078	6,078-H
Year	..	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Amount	..	6,078-H	6,078-H	6,078-H	6,078-H	6,078-H
Year	..	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Amount	..	6,078-H	6,078-H	6,078-H	3,229-M 6,078-H	3,229-M 6,078-H

H—High Department.

M—Middle Department.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

AMENDMENTS TO THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR PANCHAYATS BILL, 1946 (11 OF 1946)

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN (Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul)

Sir, I move that clause 45 be deleted. The reasons that I wish 12-45 p.m. to put forward in support are that there is no such penalty for evasion in the Municipal Act and there is no reason why it should be embodied in the present Act.

The Honourable the SPEAKER: Motion moved that clause 45 of the Bill be omitted.

माननीय पंडित द्वारकाप्रसाद मिश्र: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कि चूंकि पुराने एकट के अन्दर यह प्रोविजन था इस लिये इस प्रोविजन को कायम रखा जाये। इसके सिवा उन्होंने कोई कारण नहीं दिया। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: Evasions of payment of taxes are not provided for the purposes of penalty in most of the Acts. That is the general rule which is observed in respect of the Indian enactments. For that the usual remedy of recovery of fines is resorted to. But here we find that a special remedy is being provided for punishing persons who evade payment of such taxes. That, I submit, would be too much of a power to the village panchayats.

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA (Minister of Development) Sir, I accept the amendment.

The Honourable the SPEAKER: The question before the House is that clause 45 of the Bill be omitted.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: Sir, I move that clause 49 of the Bill be deleted. The clause is meant to provide penalty for obstruction to a Gram Panchayat officer or any panch or servant thereof authorised by the Gram Panchayat and makes him liable to a fine which extends to Rs. 50. Now the general law is there, under which public servants and other officers who come under that category can be liable. There is no special necessity for a provision of this kind. I therefore move that clause 49 be deleted.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved : that clause 49 of the Bill be omitted.

The Honourable Mr. D. K. MEHTA (Minister of Finance) : Mr. Speaker, sir, the reason why this clause has been incorporated in the body of this Act is that we wanted to provide a rough and ready venue for the control of cases in which such obstructions were offered by the people either to the officers or the conduct of Gram Panchayat proceedings or services employed by the Gram Panchayat. In order to complete the idea behind this section, we have given powers to the Nyaya Panchayat to try such cases. We have appointed an officer just as there is an officer under the Municipal Committee to lay all complaints before the magistrate in regard to any offences committed under the Municipal Act. We in the Select Committee have similarly provided that an officer will be appointed by the Gram Panchayat under the rules who will be entitled to present complaints of such breaches as are contemplated in clause 49 and the previous clause whose deletion my honourable friend from Hoshangabad asked for. The reason, as I said, was to provide an expeditious remedy for obstruction of proceedings of Gram Panchayats. If a Gram Panchayat were left to the ordinary remedy of the ordinary law, the result would be, the proceedings would not be conducted smoothly and the work of the Gram Panchayat would suffer very heavily. Therefore it was thought proper that the Gram Panchayat should be armed with powers to deal with cases in which people were obstructing either the proceedings of the Gram Panchayat or the work of the officers employed under it. Therefore I submit that the retention of clause 49 is absolutely necessary, and I oppose the amendment moved by my honourable friend from Hoshangabad.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Sir, it comes to this that if an offence is committed before a court, then that court is given a power to punish the man. The amount of fine to be imposed is also prohibitive. Here the Gram Panchayat is practically made the judge in respect of an offence committed not only before itself but also before the Nyaya Panchayat which is its product. The principle that one should not try offences committed before oneself and particularly in respect of its own subordinates has been disregarded. It is not safer or desirable to entrust these powers and allow these cases to be tried before a Nyaya Panchayat which are nothing but the offsprings of these Gram Panchayats. I therefore suggest that offences of the kind as are contemplated in clause 49 should not be at all allowed to be tried before the Gram Panchayats.

माननीय पंडित द्वारकाप्रसाद मिश्र : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राम पंचायत और न्याय पंचायत दोनों अगल अलग संस्थाये हैं। न्याय पंचायत के मेम्बर सिर्फ ग्राम पंचायत ही के न होंगे बल्कि उसके अन्दर सारे क्षेत्र के मेम्बर पंच रहेंगे। यह हो सकता है कि ग्राम पंचायत का एक आध मेम्बर न्याय पंचायत का मेम्बर हो। इस लिये मैं इस संशोधन का विरोध करता हूँ।

The Honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that clause 49 of the Bill be omitted.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Sir, I move that in clause 60 the words "Chairman, Deputy Chairman or" be omitted. Clause 60 runs :

"A person who is a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or Panch of a Nyaya Panchayat shall be ineligible for holding any of those offices in another Nyaya Panchayat".

[Mr. Abdul Razzak Khan]

The position here is this. It is placing a disability not only on the panchas who may be local people from the area, but also on the Chairman of the Nyaya Panchayat to act as such in respect of another area or another such body. Now conjecture the position of a very important person in the rural localities as we have like the grand old member, Mr. K. P. Pande, of this House. Supposing there are 40 villages and in five villages there is a Nyaya Panchayat in which Mr. Pande occupies a responsible position. That will debar him from becoming a member of another Nyaya Panchayat or a Gram Panchayat in that area. So, I say why there should be a disability placed upon such efficient and capable persons from discharging these responsibilities in respect of more than one body. I therefore recommend that these words should be deleted.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved : that from clause 6C the words "Chairman, Deputy Chairman or" be omitted.

माननीय पंडित द्वारकाप्रसाद मिश्र : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका यह संशोधन मेरी समझ में बिलकुल नहीं आया। गांवों की कई संस्थाओं में एक ही आदमी की मानोपती (Monopoly) कर दी जाये, यह बात बिलकुल उचित न होगी। उन्होंने मेरे मिश्र पांडे जी का उदाहरण दिया। वह बहुत ही काबिल आदमी हैं। लेकिन यह बात हमको ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि एक ही आदमी बहुत सी संस्थाओं पर कब्जा न कर लें। वह तो एक तरह से गश्ती चेत्ररमैन होगा, कभी इस जगह का और कभी उस जगह का। मैं माननीय मेम्बरों को एक बात सुनाना चाहता हूँ। आज से करीब १००-१५० साल पहले बंगाल में जो प्रथा थी वह मुझे याद आ गई और वही मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। वहां के कुलीन ब्राह्मण १०-१५ गांवों में अपनी शादी कर लेते थे और सब जगह साल में एक एक बार हैं आया करते थे। तो इस तरह का इंतजाम करना आज ठीक नहीं मालूम होता है। हमें गश्ती चेत्ररमैन नहीं चाहिये। यही हमारा उद्देश है। मुझे विश्वास है कि ऐसे लोग हमें भिल जावेंगे जो अपने अपने गांव का इंतजाम कर सकेंगे। इस लिये इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : The question is not whether there would be such persons who would grab these offices but we have to look at it from other points of view.

माननीय पंडित द्वारकाप्रसाद मिश्र : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उनकी स्पीच बहुत गौर से सुनी तब भी मुझको कोई कारण ऐसा सुनने में नहीं आया जिससे इस संशोधन (अमेंडमेंट) को मैं मंजूरी दूँ, इसलिये मैं इस संशोधन को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता।

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : If, supposing a second Nyaya Panchayat is desirous of having the same man, who can spare the time, why should there be a disability placed. So we could save this, if the clause is amended, that when there is a demand from another Nyaya Panchayat, there should be no disability for being a sarpanch or a chairman of more than one Nyaya Panchayat up to a number, say, three or four. If an absolute bar is placed in respect of other Nyaya Panchayats, I think, they will be deprived of the help and advice, particularly in the initial stages, of an efficient person who might be available. This should not be so much objectionable, as there could be a safeguard placed that if a man were to offer himself, then that cannot be so very desirable, but if the Nyaya Panchayat itself were to ask for him, there should be no bar. I therefore suggest that it will be much better if the disability were removed and a limited ability or freedom were allowed in respect of more than one, up to a fixed number.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that from clause 60, the words "Chairman, Deputy Chairman, or" be omitted. The motion was negatived.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Sir, I move that in clause 62, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "Deputy Commissioner" be substituted.

It is not, Sir, that I have a special attraction for the words "Deputy Commissioner". Nobody has it up till now and particularly the honourable members of the House occupying opposite benches had none. But I find that in this very Bill at several places the authority given to the Chairman of the District Council has been transferred in some cases to the Deputy Commissioner. Secondly, we can legitimately expect that in the future years under the people's Government, the Deputy Commissioners will be much more a part of the national administrative agency than what they used to be before and, therefore, it would be desirable that instead of the Provincial Government being burdened with the duty of considering the resignations of everyone of these chairmen of Panchayats, Nyaya Panchayats, etc., this duty should be left to the Deputy Commissioner, as the Deputy Commissioner will certainly be expected to look after that efficiently and justly, and this would save a lot of bother and also the necessity of every case being sent to the Provincial Government for the purpose.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved that in clause 62, for the words "Provincial Government", the words "Deputy Commissioner" be substituted.

माननीय पंडित द्वारकाप्रसाद मिश्रः—ग्राम पंचायतों के मामले में सुधार पेश किये होते तो मुझे एतराज नहीं होता। लेकिन न्याय पंचायतोंके मामलोंमें डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौन्सिलोंको अधिकार नहीं दिये हैं लेकिन सारा मामला प्रांतीय सरकारने अपने हाथमें रखा है। न्याय पंचायतोंकी इतनी तादाद होनेवाली है कि जितनी ग्राम पंचायतोंकी होनेवाली नहीं है। इसलिये माननीय सदस्य इसको स्वीकार करेंगे कि प्रांतीय सरकार के हाथमें ही इसको रखा जाय तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि न्याय पंचोंको नियुक्त करनेवाली कोई है तो वह सरकार है।

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : In view of what has been said, I do not insist on the amendment.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : I do not want to move any further amendment.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Well. Then we have amended only one clause, I think.

The Honourable Mr. D. K. MEHTA : Yes, only in one case, that is clause 30.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is, that clauses 2 to 29 of the Bill do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that clause 30 of the Bill as amended do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that clauses 31 to 143 of the Bill do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that parts of the Bill do stand part of the Bill.

Motion was adopted.

honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that the short title, the long title and the preamble do stand part of the Bill.

Motion was adopted.

honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA : Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law.

honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved :
that the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Bill, 1946 (11 of 1946) be amended, be passed into law.

honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Bill, 1946 (11 of 1946), as amended, be passed into law.

Motion was adopted.

honourable the SPEAKER : The Honourable Dr. Hasan told me he would not be present before the tea recess. Have you any objection to this?

honourable Mr. D. K. MEHTA : We have no objection.

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY BILL, 1946 (16 OF 1946)

honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE (Minister of Education) :
Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the University of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946).

honourable the SPEAKER : The report of the Select Committee on the University of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), is presented.

honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : Honourable Sir, I now move that the University of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration. The Select Committee on this Bill has made certain additions and alterations and also omitted some sections. These additions and the alterations are not of such great significance as to require further discussion necessary on the principles and fundamentals of the Bill. They are of a minor character. In some cases, we have now incorporated some sections on the basis of the Nagpur University Act and the powers have been specifically defined. For instance, the powers of the Chancellor have been defined now more specifically by incorporating the whole section from the Nagpur University Act. Secondly, we have also made certain slight alterations to the transitory provisions and about the powers as to how the grants are made. The Bill as it has emerged now from the Select Committee, provides for all possible alternatives in case the Saugar University does not come into existence at the immediate stages, because the transitory provisions cover a very long period and the powers have been given to the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor jointly to evolve a temporary constitution. I do not believe that any further additions can be made at this stage in support of the report of the Select Committee. The report speaks for itself and I now move that it be taken into consideration.

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The Honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

That the University of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

Mr. SYED ABDUR RAUF SHAH (Yeotmal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : You can make your speech in support of the amendment for circulation.

Mr. SYED ABDUR RAUF SHAH spoke in Urdu :

Mr. Speaker, sir, although this Bill has been referred to the Select Committee, Mr. Zamiruddin Ahmad, a Muslim League member of the Select Committee, could not attend the meeting for certain private reasons. Consequently, some important matters have been left undiscussed and some amendments could not be placed before the Committee. Since provision has been made for this in the Budget, a little delay would not matter much. I therefore move that the Bill be sent for circulation and eliciting public opinion, so that many points will then be cleared.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

That the University of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), as amended by the Select Committee, circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

श्री. जी. बी. देशमुख (अकोला-बाळापूर) : अध्यक्ष महाराज, हें बिल मार्गे या सभागृहापुढे आले होते आणि त्या वेळी सभासदांनी आपण सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडून काय च्हातो 1.30 p.m. याबदलच्या आपल्या सूचना आपापल्या भाषणातून दिल्या होत्या. परंतु या बिलाकडे पाहिले वास्तवाना आपणास असें दिसून येईल कीं, त्या सूचनांपैकी जवळ जवळ कोणत्याच सूचनेचा अंतभावी सिलेक्ट कमिटीने या बिलांत केलेला दिसत नाहीं. माझी सरकाराला अजून ही अशी विनंती आहे की, आज नाहीं उड्डा, जेव्हां योग्य वेळ येईल तेव्हां, त्या सूचनांचा विचार व अंमल होणे जरूरीचे आहे. वास्तविक पहाता, या प्रांतात अगोदरच जी एक युनिव्हर्सिटी आहे, ती उत्तम तऱ्हेने चाल शक्त नाहीं. तसेच हा प्रांतही इतका छोटा आहे कीं, खरोखरीच्या दृष्टीने, त्याला दुसऱ्या युनिव्हर्सिटीची आवश्यकता नाहीं. अशा परिस्थितीत या प्रांताने हा दुसऱ्या युनिव्हर्सिटीच्या खर्चाचा बोजा आपल्या शिरावर घ्यावयाला नको होता. दुसऱ्या प्रांताच्याकडीही आपण या बाबतीत पाहिल्यानंतर आपणांस असें आढळून येईल कीं,

The Honourable Mr. R. K. PATIL : May I know whether the honourable member is opposing the motion for circulation of the Bill ?

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Let us hear him.

श्री. जी. बी. देशमुख : सन्मान्य मंत्री महोदयांनी माझें सर्व भाषण ऐकून घेतलें असते आणि थोडा वेळ थांबून ते बोलले असते तर अधिक बरे झाले असते. या बिलासंबंधी आपले विचार या ठिकाणी मांडणे मी आपले कर्तव्य समजतो. सरकारच्या पुढे योग्य त्या सूचना ठेवणे हें माझें कर्तव्य आहे आणि त्या दृष्टीने मी आपले भाषण करून राहिलो होतो. मी या बिलाला पाठिबा देत असून सरकारविरोधी पक्षाकडून आलेल्या सूचनेला विरोध करीत आहे.

मला दुसरीही एक गोष्ट या ठिकाणी सांगावयाची आहे. ती अशी कीं, हें बिल सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे जात असतांना जो मराठी भाग या सागर युनिव्हर्सिटीला जोडला जावयाचा आहे त्या मराठी भागातील जनतेच्या हक्काचा आणि इच्छेचा विचार व्हावा असे त्या वेळेला मी सुचविले होते. परंतु माझ्या या सूचनेचा काहीच विचार झालेला दिसत नाहीं. आज ना उड्डा, पुढच्या सेवनमध्यें कां होईना, सरकार या मराठी भागाची जेणेकरून कुचंवणा होणार नाहीं अशी दुर्दस्ती करील अशी मी आशा करितो. माझें असेही मत आहे कीं, या युनिव्हर्सिटीचे चॅन्सेलर जे प्रीमियर (premier) होणार आहेत आणि प्रोवैस्ट्रलर

[Mr. G. B. Deshmukh]

जे एज्यकेशन मिनिस्टर होणार आहेत, तें इष्ट होणार नाहीं. कारण त्यामुळे या प्रांताच्या तिजोरीवर या युनिव्हर्सिटीच्या खर्चाचा अधिक बोजा पडेल ही भीती भी हैं बिल सिलेक्ट कमिटीकडे जात असतांना व्यक्त केली होती. आज या बिलाचे कायद्यात रूपान्तर करण्यासाठी आपण येण्यें बसलो आहोत. अशा वेळी या महत्वाच्या गोष्टीचा विचार होणें जहर आहे. तसेच या वेळीं सरकाराला माझी अशीही विनंती आहे कीं, मराठी भागाचे जे लोक या युनिव्हर्सिटीमध्ये सामील केले गेले आहेत, त्या लोकांची म्हणजे मराठी भाषा बोलणारांची कुचंबणा होणार नाहीं व त्यांना जरूर तें संरक्षण मिळेल अशी व्यवस्था करणे या सरकारचे करंव्य होऊन बसते. त्या दृष्टीनं, भी अशी आशा करतो कीं, या मराठी भागाला, या वेळीं जरी नाहीं तरी चार महिन्यांनी, सहा महिन्यांनी किंवा आठ महिन्यांनी, नागपूर युनिव्हर्सिटीला जोडून घेण्याची मुभा ठेवली जाईल. कारण त्यामुळे मराठी भागांतील लोकांना समाधान होणार आहे. मला यासंबंधी आज अधिक काहीं सुचवावयाचे नाहीं. या बिलाला भी पाठी मेंबर आणि असेंब्ली सभासद या नात्याने पूर्ण पाठिबा देत आहे.

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE (Minister of Education) : Honourable sir, I oppose this motion about circulation of the Bill 4-35 p.m. for eliciting public opinion again. I do so on two grounds. My first ground is that the reasons advanced for the dilatory motion are entirely insufficient. It may be that one of the members of the Select Committee was, for reasons of his own and for very sufficient reasons, unable to be present at the sittings of the Select Committee; so were also other two members who could not attend. But this could not constitute a valid reason for this dilatory motion, because the House is already so seized of the earlier motion that the Bill had to be referred to a Select Committee and it was obvious that the Bill was being presented with the Select Committee's report in this session of the House. Secondly, my another objection, which is more fatal, against this motion is, as I said in the earlier part of the debate, that this Bill is an absolute necessity at this juncture because unless this Bill is passed into an Act the students who have already joined the Saugar University—they are about 400 in number—will suffer hardship. The University, as a matter of fact, on the tacit understanding that the Bill is likely to become an Act in this session, has already begun functioning. The teaching has already commenced and 400 boys have joined. To withdraw the Bill at this stage and to refer it for eliciting public opinion would be not only unwise but will act as a great hardship towards the 400 boys who have already joined on that understanding. There might be or there are some defects in the Bill which the Select Committee has tried to improve upon. It is said rightly that some defects may have even now remained. It was for the members of this House to remove those defects by moving amendments. The very fact that there have been no amendments of the sort shows that the urgency of the Bill at least has been acknowledged by all members. I therefore oppose this motion.

There are certain other considerations which have been urged. One thing urged is that the Marathi-speaking population of those districts which have been now transferred to the jurisdiction of the Saugar University is likely to suffer. I can assure the honourable member that there is already a provision in section 5 to remedy certain defects which may arise on account of this transfer. On the adjoining borders, where the Marathi-speaking tract joins the Hindi-speaking tract, there are no colleges which have to be immediately affiliated to either this University or to that University. The point may only arise when there are colleges on the border line. Besides, the question of the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis is likely to engage the attention of the

[The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE]

Constituent Assembly. The question will then be determined as to which tract should be governed by the Saugar University and which by the Nagpur University. At present, the question, to my mind, is premature.

Another question that was raised by the honourable member for Khamgaon was that the Urdu language may suffer some hardship. Now this question, to my mind, is entirely irrelevant and also premature. It is for the University, once it is established, to determine the medium of instruction in the colleges affiliated to it or conducted by it. At this stage, it is impossible to say what medium the Saugar University will adopt. It is too early to anticipate what is stored in the womb of the future. Even the Nagpur University has not yet finally decided as to the medium of instruction. So it is rather premature for us to worry about matters which may or may not arise. It is for the Saugar University, as it is for any other University, to decide that point. If I may venture to add by way of information, I may tell the honourable members that this question is also engaging the attention of the Central Advisory Board of Education as also the University Board. These are all questions which may affect the future of India in many ways. We are now at a stage when we are giving legal existence to the Saugar University. When the Saugar University makes its own statutes, ordinances and regulations, then it will be for the University or the body appointed by it to decide on the question of the medium of instruction. This question is, therefore, irrelevant and premature at the present stage of the debate. I therefore think that there is no need for sending the Bill for eliciting public opinion. I oppose the motion.

Mr. MOHAMMAD ABDUR-RAHMAN KHAN: Am I entitled to ask Government when they are enacting this Bill to declare their policy regarding the medium of instruction and whether they have got an idea of having Urdu as the medium of instruction?

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: Government cannot declare its policy in this matter. It would mean that Government would be arrogating to itself the responsibility of the University which it has no right to do.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: That means that we leave it to the sweet will of the University authorities to deal with it in any way they like.

The Honourable Mr. S. V. GOKHALE: That is the case with all the Universities existing in India.

The Honourable the SPEAKER: The question before the house is that the University of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Honourable the SPEAKER: The question before the House is that University of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and adopted.

The Honourable the SPEAKER: The question before the House is that clauses 2 to 57 of the Bill do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was put and adopted.

C. P. & BERAR AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS BILL 1005

able the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that Bill, the short title, preamble and the long title of the Bill do Bill.

was put and adopted.

able Mr. S. V. GOKHALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now move y of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), as considered by this into law.

will not make a long speech. The matter has already been bare.

able the SPEAKER : Motion moved :

versity of Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), be passed into law.

able the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that Saugar Bill, 1946 (16 of 1946), be passed into law. was put and adopted.

PROVINCES AND BERAR AYURVEDIC AND UNANI ACTITIONERS BILL, 1946 (18 OF 1946)

able Dr. S. M. HASAN (Minister of Public Health) : Mr. ve to announce that the recommendation required by section ernment of India Act, 1935, and the previous sanction re-on 119 (1) of the same Act to the introduction of the Central rar Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Bill, 1946 (18 of given by His Excellency the Governor. I accordingly

able the SPEAKER : the Central Provinces and Berar nani Practitioners Bill, 1946 (18 of 1946), is introduced.

ble Dr. S. M. HASAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

Central Provinces and Berar Ayurvedic and Unani Practi-946 (18 of 1946), be circulated for the purpose of eliciting n thereon.

be within the recollection of the House that when the y was last in saddle it appointed a Committee in Decem- me a Bill of this kind. The Committee was appointed . . .

KAZI KARIMUDDIN : The honourable member can

ble Dr. S. M. HASAN : As my friends of the Muslim speaking in English, I am only following them.

was formed and a draft was prepared in 1938. Then, Sir, his kind was introduced in this House and it was actually ie Legislature. But, Sir,

KAZI KARIMUDDIN : What was that Bill ?

ble Dr. S. M. HASAN : A Bill of a similar kind.

e aware the Congress Ministry had to resign and this Bill ssed into an Act.

[The Honourable Dr. S. M. Hasan]

When, Sir, we came into power, we took up this question again. We convened a meeting of the prominent Hakims and Vaidyas of this Province on the 20th July of this year. The matter was fully discussed and then a small sub-committee was appointed to draft a Bill. That sub-committee drafted a Bill on the lines of the last Bill, which was drawn up in the year 1939, with certain modifications.

Mr. SYED KAZI KARIMUDDIN: Is it to be taken that the present Bill is as modified by the honourable member in charge.

The Honourable the SPEAKER: He is responsible for it.

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN: With certain modifications I have introduced the Bill before this House today.

Sir, it is no denying the fact that there has been a popular demand not only in this Province but also in different provinces all over the country for such a Bill, and actually, Sir, so far as I know, the Provinces of Bombay, Bengal, Madras and other Provinces have got a similar Act under which education under the Unani and Ayurvedic systems is controlled and dispensaries under those old systems of our country are maintained.

Mr. SYED KAZI KARIMUDDIN: May I know whether the systems are to be controlled or the doctors are to be controlled?

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN: I think, Sir, it is a misinterpretation. This is, I think, a very innocent Bill; there can be no two opinions on this Bill and I hope the Opposition will also join hands with us in this Bill. It is such an innocent thing as that.

Sir, as we know, before the advent of the British rule in India these systems were the only two systems which gave relief to the suffering humanity. But with the advent of the British rule in India these systems did not find favour with the British Government. They introduced their own allopathic system. They patronised their system and these two systems suffered at the hands of the British rule. In fact, Sir, as I spoke at New Delhi before the Health Ministers' Conference, a step-motherly treatment has been always meted out to these two systems by the foreign government. I went so far as to accuse the British Government of suppressing these two ancient systems of medicine of this country as they suppressed the muslim of Dacca. Sir, it is time when a popular Government is in power in every Province of our mother-land, that we encouraged these two long forgotten systems. It is up to us to bring these two systems to the level of the allopathic system. I am a graduate myself and an M.B.,B.S. of the Bombay University. I have been educated in allopathy, Sir. We are prepared to accept whatever is good in allopathy, such as surgery and other things. But, Sir, I cannot tolerate that our own systems of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine should go underground. Sir, we must strive our best to encourage these two forgotten systems. We must establish more Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals. We should also establish a college on the lines of the Tibia College founded by that great soul, the late Hakim Ajmal Khan of revered memory. I can assure you, Sir, that I have received heaps of representations from Hakims and Vaidyas of this Province urging that it was high time that we introduced such a Bill for the control of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and the teaching thereof. My first reaction was, Sir, that a Bill should at once be introduced and passed into an Act, but later on I thought that it would be better to invite public opinion.

[The Honourable Dr. S. M. Hasan]

Sir, I need not tell you that it is this system of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine which finds favour particularly with our rural population. The people living in rural areas are more in favour of this system ; and, Sir, as you know, it is a very cheap system as compared with allopathy. It is mainly for giving relief to the suffering humanity that lives in rural areas that we have to move in the matter and Government regards it its paramount duty to give relief to the people through this Bill.

The other objective of the Bill is to bring the Vaidyas and Hakims on the same level as the allopathic doctors. They should have the same facilities, and the same status as are enjoyed by allopathic doctors.

I think, Sir, at this stage what I have said will be enough and what more I have to say I reserve for the occasion of my next speech.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved :—

That the Central Provinces and Berar Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Bill, 1946 (18 of 1946), be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon.

*Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN (Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Government is rather late in bringing this Bill. It has not been brought any soon, but the principal aim of the Bill ought to be welcome to any and every honourable member of this House. There can be no two opinions about the efforts to be made for the preservation of life and health. This Bill particularly aims at regulating and controlling and also improving the old systems of medicine which were prevalent in India and are even now to some extent practised today.

So far as the systems go, I must say that they are good up to a certain stage. Unfortunately, on account of the Indian habit of not disclosing one's secrets, every well qualified Hakim or Vaidya does not disclose his secrets even to his disciples. The result has been that the science could not improve as the Western science of allopathy did on account of research, mutual consultation and interchange of thought. It is our duty not only to regulate these systems but also by every means in our power to improve them and bring them on a par with the foreign system. The foreign system, Sir, is very expensive and so far as our constitutions go, it has not proved to be so suitable as the indigenous system, particularly in the rural areas. I know of hundreds and thousands of people in the rural areas and even some in the urban areas who have not touched at all the allopathic system because that system neither agrees with their constitution nor with their purse.

But in this connection, I must say that though these two systems ought to be patronised, there is a third system called the "homeopathic" system from which our attention should not be diverted. I think we ought to include that system also which emanated, I believe, from Germany and which is now a good deal in vogue not only in that country but also in America. It is also mostly in vogue in Bengal and some other parts of India. That system, Sir, is very scientific and particularly in these modern days when we find that even a mere atom has such terrific possibilities, a single dose of homeopathic medicine is much more potent than several of the strongest medicines of other systems. It is for that reason that the homeopathic system should not be neglected or left out of consideration. There should have been some provision made for

*Speech not corrected by honourable member.

[Mr. Abdul Razzak Khan]

its patronisation. We should not merely neglect it for the foreign system. That system has become in Bengal a part life of the residents of that area and it has become almost treatment as a rule. One of its other features also is that it is the least unpalatable or injurious. While any of the medicine, be it foreign or indigenous, in injudicious hands or deleterious, the homeopathic system does not. If the I does not do good, at least it does not do any harm, and, Sir, by system it ought to find much more acceptance than any of the In one of the questions answered by the honourable mover consideration was said to be paid to this system. I was not about the details of the attention that was being paid. I should to know from the honourable mover what steps are being taken in this Province by the present Government. If there are being taken, then I will not press for its inclusion in the Bill being taken, then I would like that system also to be included on a point of information, before I finish, I should like more upon this. I would like to know from the honourable the moves are being contemplated in regard to homeopathy.

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN (Minister of As regards the research in the indigenous system of medicine House that the Health Ministers Conference which was held it has decided to open a research institute which will be under the ment, and as regards improvement which my honour Hoshangabad wants us to make, let me assure him on the that we will do our best to improve. The third point he is about homeopathy. Sir, let me assure him that Government consideration for homeopathy, for cromopathy, for 12 tisopathy as for allopathy Ayurvedic or Unani and we are con tion. I may inform him, so far as homeopathy is concerned is fully alive to the need of the people and several met me during the last two months and I am quite agreeable should also find a place along with the other indigenous sy and Unani. We may either amend this Bill or draw up a

Thakur CHHEDILAL (Janjgir) : Is homeopathy also in

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN (Minister of P is not, Sir.

*Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: I am glad to have the homeopathy from the Honourable Minister.

Homeopathy, as its very name implies, is a synonym of itself will mean. At the outset it strikes me that it is a system like by like. It is not like the other systems.

I find, Sir, in clause 2 the Ayurvedic system has been the Ashtang Ayurvedic system and includes Siddha. The know, other important systems of Ayurved and Ashtang is It is only one branch of it. There are others also like Charak' system could not be made identical with merely Ashtang system comprise the various systems which are part and parcel of the in India.

[Mr. Abdul Razzak Khan]

Then sub-clause 3 (b) of clause 3, and sub-clause (5)—this clause says the eleven seats shall be distributed proportionately between the members of the above two systems. We have seen unfortunately in India on the railways and elsewhere "Muslim pani" and "Hindu pani" which has been a very despicable system.

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN: It is being done away with.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: I am very glad to find that it is being abolished by the Central Government. I hope the same principle will also apply in respect of these two systems. It is not so much the question of Ayurvedic and Unani. Both the systems are nice in their own way and are quite welcome. There is no question of differentiation or degree. I hope the patronisation and the distribution in respect of these systems will not be confined merely to the number of Ayurved Vaidyas or Hakims practising but to the importance of the two systems and the representation would be on those lines. A Unani Hakim may be a Hindu.

Then clause 10 (a)—no person shall be a candidate for election to the Board or be a member of the Board who is an undischarged insolvent. What on earth have we got to do with an undischarged insolvent. I think this clause has been simply borrowed from some other Act. As to the disqualification incorporated here

Mr. MOHAMMAD ABDUR-RAHMAN KHAN: This is incorporated by the Local Self-Government Department.

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA (Minister of Development): Sir, the Bill was drafted by me when I was Minister for Local Self-Government but it could not be introduced then.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: Then I should congratulate the Honourable Minister that he anticipated a thing, though he could not himself sponsor it, which is now being introduced today. Whatever it may have been, I look at it from this point that being an undischarged insolvent should be no handicap. In fact I know of a very prominent person who was on the brink of insolvency in Bengal and he came to draw Rs. 4,000 and filled up a very important post. I also know of a legal practitioner, a member of the English, Bar in this Province who had to go insolvent and bankrupt, and in spite of that he kept on practising. There is no reason why an undischarged insolvent should be deprived or debarred from seeking election in respect of a Board with which insolvency has got nothing to do.

Mr. MOHAMMAD ABDUR-RAHMAN KHAN: By insolvent they mean insolvent in medical science.

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN: Exactly. I am obliged to my honourable friend. If the unity of thought and mind that seem to prevail between the original drafter of the Bill and the honourable member on my left can give any indications, then I think that the meaning may be there implied and hidden and I should have no objection to that.

[Mr. Abdul Razzak Khan]

Then coming to clause 16—it provides for the registration and is a very welcome thing, because I saw several unsuccessful persons of various avocations ultimately put a signboard as a physician and s and therefore we find so many street physicians. This clause prevent the growth of persons of this type in the profession.

In the end, Sir, I heartily recommend this Bill and congratulation on having brought it and for the assurances that have been given with respect of homeopathy and of consideration of other pathies in mopathy and other pathies may be included. I support the circulation of the Bill.

पी. आर. डोनगांवकर (बेमेतरा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेडिकल डिपा
2-15 p.m. मंत्री महोदय ने जो आयुर्वेदिक और युनानी बिल इस हाउस के सामने लिये थे वहां खड़ा हूँ। अंग्रेजी राज्य में जितनी भी पूँ
देश की थी उनमें से बहुतसी प्रथाओं को नष्ट कर दिया गया है। इस में एक प्रथा आयुर्वेदिक है जिस का खून तो खत्म हो गया है। अब केवल हड्डी बची है। इसके पुनरुद्धार के लिये यहां पिछले १६३७ ई. में आई थी लेकिन उस वक्त उनको स्तीका देना पड़ा और इस लिये कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकी। सौभाग्य की बात है कि इस वक्त दो दिनों तक काफी गरमा में हो जाने के बाद आज हमारे मेडिकल डिपार्टमेंट के मंत्री महोदय के और हमारे सौभाग्य यहां पेश हुवा जिसके ऊपर ट्रैफरी बेचेस और अपार्जिशन बेचेस, दोनों की तरफ से एक स्व समर्थन हो रहा है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था कि इस आयुर्वेदिक और युनानी सिस्टम के गया है लेकिन हड्डी बची है—इस बात का खेद तो है कि बीज न बोया जाने के कारण जमी थी लेकिन अब भी का आ गया है कि इस बिल के जरिये इस का पुनरुद्धार हो जायगा कौन्सिल में काम करते हुए इस का कुछ तजुर्बा मिला है। हिंदुस्तान के शहरों में इस की विदेहातों में तो अंगोपाथी सिस्टम का कोई प्रचार अवतक नहीं हुवा है यद्यपि कुछ कुछ बहुत खतरनाक होती है, उनके लिये भले ही लोग शहरों में आ जाते हैं लेकिन जितनी है वह तो अभी भी अपने धनिया और जीरे से और पुरानी मात्राओं से गुजर करती है उन्हींने के साथ गुजर करती है जितनी कि शायद शहरों के लोगों की गुजर अंगोपाथी से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कौन्सिल का व्हाइस प्रेसिडेंट रहते हुए सन १६२७ ई. से इस साल तक का अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता हूँ तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कौन्सिल के मातहत १६२८ वें दिक्षिणीय है और वे सब पूरी एफिशिअन्सी से काम कर रहे हैं। सन १६२९ मालूम है कि इस डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कौन्सिल के मातहत जो औषधालय है उनसे २०३६३६३ आदमि तक दवा ली और सन १६४५ ई. में २१८६७९ आदमियों ने दवा ली और प्रत्येक आदमि कौन्सिल दवाई के लिये जो खर्च कर रही है वह केवल एक आना दो पाई होता है। इस कह सकता है कि यह आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम अंगोपाथी सिस्टम से कितनी सस्ती है। श जब कि किसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में हमारे मेडिकल डिपार्टमेंट के मंत्री महोदय ने यह बता के पीछे तीन आने अंगोपाथी की ट्रीटमेंट में खर्च होता है। बंवई में शायद ग्यारह आना यत में ५४ रु. होता है। मैं तो केवल इतनाही बताता हूँ और—मैंने जैसे पहले बतलाया से जितने लोगों ने दवा ली उसमें धनिया-जीरे के पीछे केवल एक आना दो पाई खर्च है लिये जितना इसका प्रचार आज भी देहातों में है उतना ही उस को कानून के अंदर लाना है। बात इतनी ही है कि जब यह बिल आगे चर्चा में आया तो इन देहातों में इस बात आज क्वालिफाइड प्रैक्टिशनर्स न होने के कारण जो वैद्यकी का काम करते आये हैं और जिन्होंने इस बातका दावा करें कि हमें इस बोर्ड में जगह मिल जाय है कि जहां तक हो सके इन औषधालयों में सिवा ट्रेन्ड आदमियों के दूसरे आदमियों को न महोदय ने यह बताया कि अंगोपाथी के डॉक्टर्स के लिये और वैद्यों के लिये एक ही स्केल बाई बहुत ही अच्छी है क्यों कि अभी तक यह देखा जाता था और मुझे भी तजुर्बा

[P. R. Dongaonkar]

आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों का मुलाहिजा किया जाता था—यद्यपि भूमे इस बात का गौरव है कि हमारे यहां के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय बहुत ही एकिशिश्रन्सी के साथ काम करते हैं—लेकिन किसी भी सिव्हिल सर्जन या असिस्टेंट सिव्हिल सर्जन हमारे औषधालयों को बिहिट देते हुए देखने में नहीं आते थे। इस में कुछ दुश्स्तियां करने का अब भीका आ गया है। अंलोपाथी और आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टरों का एक ही काम है लेकिन उनमें एक तरह की कॉम्पीटीशन चलती रही है और डॉक्टरों में इन्फीरिंग्रार्टी कॉम्प्लेक्सका भाव पैदा हो गया है। यदि अंलोपाथी डॉक्टर्स और वैद्यकों के लिये एक ही स्केल हो जायगा तो इन लोगों के बीच में एक दूसरे की प्रथा भिन्न होने का भाव है वह दूर हो जायगा। मेरे हीशंगाबाद के मित्रने यह कहा था कि यह बिल तो बहुत ही पहले आ जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन वह देरी से आया तो भी कोई हर्ज़ नहीं है। सिर्फ चंद वर्षों की क्या लेकिन करीब १५० वर्षों की देरी हो गई है। क्यों कि आखिर हमारा ही यह काम था कि हम ही इस का पुनरुद्धार करें। इसका पुनरुद्धार करना तो बहुत ही जल्दी है। इस बिल की खबर बाहर पहुंच गई है और इस हाउस में आने के पहले जिस वक्त में अपने जिले से निकला तो कई लोगों ने मुझसे इस बात का जिक्र किया कि यह बिल जितनी जल्द हो उतनी जल्द पास होना चाहिये और आयुर्वेदिक और युनानी औषधालय जितने अधिक हो सकें उतने अधिक देहांतों में स्थापित हो जाने चाहिये जिस से लोगों की बिसारी को दूर हटाने में काफी आसानी हो जाय इतना कह कर मेरे इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री. पुरुषोत्तम गोविंद एकबोटे (खामगांव-ज़लगांव) : अध्यक्ष महाराज, हैं बिल पुढ़े आणल्या-बुद्धल मी प्रथम माननीय आरोग्य मंत्र्याचे अभिनंदन करतो। आपल्या देशांत इंग्रजी राज्य सुरु होण्यापूर्वी आयुर्वेद व युनानी ही दोन्हीं वैद्यक शास्त्रे पूर्ण विकास पावली होतीं। ज्याप्रमाणे राजा असतो त्याप्रमणे नवकल करप्याची वृत्ती प्रजेमध्ये उत्पन्न होते। त्याप्रमाणे आपल्या येथे इंग्रजी राज्य आल्यानंतर आपल्या येथील लोकांनी देव्हील आयुर्वेदीय किंवा युनानी पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे साजून दिले आणि त्याएवजी अंलोपाथिक पद्धतीचा स्वीकार केला। ज्या ज्या कांहीं हिंदुस्थानामधील चांगलथा गोष्टी होत्या त्या नष्ट केल्या जाव्यात किंवा त्या नष्ट होत नसल्या तर त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करावें अशी वृत्ती आपल्या इंग्रज राज्यकर्त्याची असल्यामुळे आयुर्वेद आणि युनानी हीं दोन्हीं वैद्यक एक प्रकारे लुप्तप्राय होत आलीं आहेत। आमच्या नामदार आरोग्य मंत्र्यांनी आणलेल्या या बिलामुळे त्याचा जीर्णोद्धार किंवा पुनरुज्जीवन होणार आहे असे मला वाटते। आयुर्वेदाची पद्धत ही चांगली असली तरी आयुर्वेदाला सरकारी मान्यता नसल्यामुळे जे आयुर्वेद पद्धतीने प्रॅक्टीस करतात, जे स्वतः खेड्यापाड्यांतुनदेखील या पद्धतीचा अभ्यास करून प्रॅक्टीस करीत आहेत त्यांच्याकडे कोणी लक्ष देत नाहीं। पुष्कळसे लोक आयुर्वेदाचा नीट अभ्यास न करतांना देखील प्रॅक्टीस करतात आणि औषधें देतात। त्यामुळे आयुर्वेदाला वाईटपणा आलेला आहे व त्याकडे लोकांनें आणखी दुर्लक्ष झाले आहे। या बिलामुळे आयुर्वेदाचा अभ्यास करण्यास उत्तेजन मिळणार आहे, आयुर्वेदाचा विकास होणार आहे व आमच्या जुन्या विद्येला पुनरुज्जीवन मिळणार आहे। या बिलामुळे पुष्कळसे लोकांना उत्तेजन मिळून नवीन नवीन लोक या क्षेत्रात पुढे येतील आणि त्यामुळे खेड्यापाड्यातील गरीब लोकांना सुलभ व स्वस्त रीतीनं औषधपाणी मिळेल। या ठिकाणी आयुर्वेदाची आर्ण अंलोपैथीची तूलना करण्याची मला जल्दी वाटत नाही; कारण त्यांच्यामध्ये भेद कशांचा असेल तर तो रोगांचे निदान कसें करावें याच्याबद्दलच आहे। नाडी पाहन निदान करावें, कीं स्टेंस्कोप लावून करावें, कीं मायक्रोस्कोप खाली एखादीं स्लाईड ठेवून निदान करावे किंवा आणखी दुसऱ्या कोणत्या मागानीं निदान करावें या संबंधीचे फारतर दोन्हीं पद्धतींमध्ये मतभेद असू शकेल। पण औषधयोजनेबद्दल मतभेद असू शकेल असे मला वाटत नाहीं। आयुर्वेदामध्ये जे एखादे औषध चांगले असेल आणि त्यामुळे एखाच्या रोग्याला ताबडतोव गुण येणार असेल तर तें टाकून देण्याइतका किंवा त्याचा उपयोग न करण्याइतका एखादा अंलोपाथीक डॉक्टर नालायक असेल असे मला वाटत नाहीं। दुसरी गोष्ट अशी की, अंलोपैथिक औषधें फार महाग असतात। त्यामुळे डॉक्टरचे बिल खेड्यातील गरीब जनतेला परवडत नाहीं। आपल्या देशांतील सरासरी उत्पन्न नसत्या डॉक्टरच्या बिलाला देखील पुरे पडणरे नसते। आजचा युद्धकाल सोडून दिला तर शेतावरील मजुरीचा दर साधारणपणे २½-३ आणे असतो। आपण कोणत्याही डॉक्टरकडे गेला तर आपल्याला त्याला सहा आणे रोज तरी द्यावै लागतात। तेव्हां शेतावरील मजूर त्याला मिळणाऱ्या मजुरीतून आपल्या पोटाला काय खाऊ घालील, आपल्या मुलाबालांना दूध कोठून देईल आणि औषधाला पेसे कोठून आणील ? तेव्हां खेड्यापाड्यांतील पुष्कळ गरीब लोक औषधाला पैसा जवळ नसल्यामुळे औषध घेत नाहीत आणि औषध न घेतल्यामुळे त्याना आपल्या जिवाला मुकाबे लागते। ही हत्या थांब-विण्याकरिता अला आयुर्वेदाचा प्रसार वाढविला पाहिजे। कारण आयुर्वेदाचीं औषधें अंलोपैथीच्या

[Mr. P. G. Ekbote]

औषधांपेक्षा फारच स्वस्त असतात. अँलोपेंथीची औषधें बहुतांशी आपल्याला परदेशांतूं लागतात व त्यामुळे ती महाग पडतात. आयुर्वेदाची औषधें आपल्या देशांत मुबलक प्रमाण पण आयुर्वेदाला सरकारी आश्रय नसल्यामुळे कोणीही त्याचें संशोधन करीत नाही. आयुर्वेदाच्या नीट संशोधन केले गेले तर आपल्याला आपल्या धरापाठीमागील परसातसुद्धा किवा कुठेही गेले तर अनेक औषधी फुकट मिळू शकतील. अशा औषधाचें जितके जास्त सशोधन हो चांगले आहे. कारण त्यामुळे आमच्या खेडुताना, आमच्या शोकरी व मजूर बाधवाना वेळेवर मिळणे सोरे होऊन त्याचें जीवन जास्त मुखदावी होईल, अशी मला खात्री आहे. वँलोपेंथिं अभ्यास केल्यानंतर आपल्याला एक गोष्ट दिसून येईल की, अँलोपेंथिंक शास्त्रामध्ये स्त्रियांच वरील औषधें फार कमी आहेत. स्त्रियाच्या बहुतेक रोगांवर अँपरेशन शिवाय दुसरा कोणत सहसा डॉक्टर देणार नाही. परंतु आयुर्वेद पद्धतीचा अभ्यास आपण केल्यानंतर आपल्याला उ येईल की, स्त्रियाच्या बहुतेक रोगांवर कित्येक रामबाण औषधें आयुर्वेदामध्ये आहेत. अशी उपयुक्त विद्या आज जर कोणी जिवन्त ठेवली असेल तर ती खेड्याचाड्यांतून जे हजारो लोक र त्या पद्धतीचा अभ्यास करून वैद्यकी करतात, त्यांनीच ठेवली आहे, व त्यामुळे ते आयुर्वेदाचा जास व विकास करतील. या ठिकाणी एक भीती प्रदर्शित करणे मला जरूर वाटतें ती ही की, आज आयुर्वेदिक किवा युनानी प्रॅक्टिशनर्स आहेत ते त्या विद्येमध्ये कमी शिकलेले आहेत. त्यांनी उ संपूर्ण अभ्यास केलेला नाही. त्यामुळे काहीं काहीं वेळां हानी होण्याचा संभव असतो. म्हणून उ संपूर्ण अभ्यास जेणे करता येईल अशीं आयुर्वेदिक व युनानी कॉलेजेस या प्रांतांत सुरुं करण्याची, या शास्त्रांतील संशोधन जास्त जास्त होऊन या विद्याची जेणे करून प्रगती होईल अशी, व्यवस्थ करणे जरूर आहे. तरच आयुर्वेद चागला असे आपण जे म्हणतो, किवा जुने ते सोनें अशी जे मध्ये म्हण आहे ते खे ठेरेल. अशी आयुर्वेदाचीं कॉलेजेस आपल्या देशातील इतर प्रांतांत क आहेत. बनारस, पुणे, अहमदनगर, सातारा या ठिकाणीं अशा तन्हेची आयुर्वेदाची कॉलेजेस आहेत. या कॉलेजेसमधून किवा शाळामधून अनेक विद्यार्थी आपला शिक्षणक्रम पुरा करून आहेत व आयुर्वेद किती उत्तम आहे हे लोकाना दाखवीत आहेत. म्हणून आपल्या प्रांतातही उ आयुर्वेद शिक्षणाची सोय ज्ञात्यास ती फार चांगली गोष्ट होईल.

मी पुन: एकदा अशा तन्हेचे हें अत्यन्त उपयुक्त बिल पुढे आणल्याबद्दल आरोग्य मंत्र्यांचे करतो. हें बिल इतके उपयुक्त आहे की, पब्लिक ओपिनियनसाठीं ते पाठविण्यापेक्षा तें ताब होऊन त्याचें कायदांत रुपान्तर झाले असतें तर अधिक वर्ते झाले असतें. ज्याप्रमाणे गुंडा परवांच मेटेनन्स आफू पब्लिक बोर्डेर बिल आपण तडकाफडकी पास केले त्याप्रमाणे हें विलंह असतें तर चांगले झाले असतें. पब्लिक ओपिनियन या बिलाचिरुद्ध जाणार नाहीं अशी मला उलट जितक्या लवकर या बिलाचें कायदांत रुपान्तर होईल तितका लोकाना अधिक आनंद मला वाटतें. तरीपण ना. आरोग्यमंत्र्यांनी केलेल्या सूचनेला पूर्ण पाठिबा देऊन मी आपली रु

श्री. रामचंद्र बालाजी कुंभारे (नागपूर-उमरेड): अध्यक्ष महाराज, आपल्या पु

आयुर्वेदिक आणि युनानी बिलाला पाठिबा देण्यासाठी मी उभा आहे.

2-30 p.m. असेबीच्या समोर ग्राम पंचायत बिलावर चर्चा होऊन नुकतेचे तें पास कर आहे. त्यानंतर खेड्यातील जनतेच्या कल्याणाच्या दृष्टीने अत्यन्त महत्वाचे आणि उपयो कोणतें बिल आपल्या पुढे आले असेल तर ते हें आयुर्वेदिक आणि युनानी प्रॅक्टीक्शनसे बिल होय वाटतें. या बिलाचा खेड्यांतील जनतेच्या जीवनाशीं अत्यन्त जिब्बाळधाचा संबंध येऊन पोहोच खेड्यांतील जनतेला वैद्यकीय किवा डॉक्टरी कोणत्याही तन्हेची मदत मिळणे अत्यन्त दुर्लभ खडूताचे जीवेन अतिशय दुर्धर आणि असहच असे झालेले आहे. तें इतके की, जर दुर्देवानें एखा रोग खेड्यांतून फैलावला तर त्यामुळे लहान लहान खेडी पूर्णपणे उधवस्त ज्ञात्याचीं उदाह कारण आज आपल्या प्रांतांत आयुर्वेद, अँलोपेंथी किवा युनानी कोणत्याही तन्हेकां होईना मदत सर्व खेडूताना हमखास मिळू शकेल अशी कोणतीही योजना नाहीं. जी काय वैद्यकीय मदत आज आपल्या प्रांतांत दोन तन्हेच्या योजना अंमलांत आहेत एक 'सबॅर्सिडाइज्ड' (subsidised

[Mr. R. B. Kumbhare]

दुसरी 'पेड' (paid). या दोन्ही योजना इतक्या अपुन्या आहेत कीं, त्यांच्यामुळे फायदा होण्यापेक्षां नुक-सानच हीण्याचा जास्त संभूत आहे. सबसिडाइंज योजनेमध्ये वैद्याला दरमहा रु. २५ मदत म्हणून देण्यात येतात आणि त्याच्बाबोबर त्याला सुरुवातीला आपला दवाखाना थाटण्यासाठी आणखी रुपयांची मदत देण्यांत येते. त्याला ही मदत ज्या अटीवर देण्यात येते ती अट म्हणजे भोवतालच्या पाच मैलाच्या क्षेत्रात जेवढी खेडी असतील त्या सर्व खेड्यांच्या लोकाना त्यानें वैद्यकीय मदत मोकळ पुरवावयाची. आपण कल्पना करा की, त्या वैद्याला २५ रु दरमहा मिळतात. त्यांतही पाच पांच रु. दरमाहाप्रमाणे सुरुवातीला जे २४० रु. त्याला दवाखाना थाटण्यासाठी म्हणून दिले जातात ते वसूल केले जातात. म्हणजे प्रत्यक्ष त्याच्या हातात २० रु. महिना पडतो. या वीस रुपयात त्यानें औषधी तयार करून ती आजूबाजूच्या पांच मैलाच्या क्षेत्रातील खेडुताना पुरवावयाची हें कसे शक्य होत असेल याची आपण कल्पना करा. त्यानंतर त्याला पोटाला खायला काय उरत असेल याचीही आपण कल्पना करा. तात्पर्य ही जी वैद्यकीय मदतीची योजना आहे ती अत्यन्त अपुरी आणि असमाधानकारक आहे.

दुसरी जी पेड (paid) स्कीम आहे ती अशी कीं, त्याच्यामध्ये ४० रु. महिना याप्रमाणे त्या वैद्याला पगार म्हणून देण्यांत येतो, आणि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौन्सिल त्याला एक वर्षासाठी ३०० रु. ची औषधी देते.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप कृपा कर बिल पर बोलिये.

श्री. रामचंद्र बालाजी कुम्भारे: मैं बिल पर बोल रहा हूँ. मेरे कहने का मतलब जो है वह यह है कि आज की मंहगाई को देखते हुवे उनको जो पैसा दिया जायेगा वह बहुत कम होगा. इस बजह से अच्छी दवाइयां वे नहीं रख सकते और न वे पञ्चिक को फायदा पहुँचा सकते हैं.

माननीय श्री. दुर्गाशंकर कृपाशंकर मेहता: स्कीम का और दवा देने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है.

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN: (In Urdu): Government is fully alive to the points stressed by the honourable member and the matter is under consideration. Government's endeavours are directed to removing such difficulties and it will remove them.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय: जिसके बारे में बिल है उसी पर आप बोलिये.

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN: (In Urdu). It has no bearing on the provisions of the Bill but as the honourable member was keen on the point, I have given him the information

श्री. रामचंद्र बालाजी कुम्भारे: इस में जो कमी मुझको मालूम होती है उसी को मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करे

श्री. पी. एल ढगट: अभी मौका नहीं है कि आप इस पर अपनी राय जाहिर करें.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय: वे अपनी राय जाहिर कर सकते हैं. लेकिन उनको बिल के दायरे के अन्दर रहना चाहिये.

श्री. रा. बा. कुम्भारे: तर आतांच या असेंब्लीचे सन्माननीय सदस्य श्री. डोणगांवकर यांनी सांगितले त्याप्रमाणे अंलोपेथी आणि आयुर्वेद या दोघांचीही किंमत एकच ठरविण्यात आली तर आपल्या प्रांतांत आयुर्वेदाचे वैद्य जास्त वाढतील. सध्या अंलोपेथीचे डॉक्टर मॅट्रीक ज्ञात्यानंतर येथील रॉबर्टसन स्कूलमध्ये जाऊन चार वर्षांत डॉक्टर ज्ञालिले असतात. अभ्यासक्रम संपविल्यानंतर त्याला ८०-३-१५० रु. हैं स्कैल मिळते. परंतु जे आयुर्वेदाचे वैद्य आहेत, त्यांनी मॅट्रीकची परीक्षा पास ज्ञात्यानंतर बनारसला किंवा कोठेही सहा वर्षे काढली असतात. आणि त्यानंतर सरकार ४० रु. त्याला पगार देतेन ३०० रु. ची औषधी त्याला दरवर्षी देण्यांत येते. आजकाल औषधांच्या बाढलेल्या किंमती लक्षात घेतां, या तीनशे रुपयात किंवा औषधी येत असेल आणि त्या डॉक्टरने ती वर्षभर कशी पुरवावी याचा आपण विचार करा. ही तीनशे रु. ची औषधी जेमतेम दोनचार महिने पुरते आणि नंतर औषध संपले कीं, तो डॉक्टर पेशन्टला सरल सांगतो कीं, माझ्या दवाखान्यात औषध नाही. फारच ज्ञाले तर तो रोग्याला चिराहताचा काढा देतो. अशा तन्हेची सध्या स्थिती आहे. तेव्हां सरकार या परिस्थितींत सुधारणा घडवन आणण्यासाठी काही व्यवस्था करील तर तें बरें होईल. कारण त्यामुळे अधिक वैद्य हैं काम करण्यास पुढे येतील व ...

The Honourable Mr. D. K. MEHTA (Minister of Finance) : On a point of order, Sir, the speech is thoroughly irrelevant to the object of the Bill. The object is for the certification of the Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners and not to give salaries to practitioners in the villages and other things of which the speaker is talking.

श्री. रामचंद्र बालाजी कुम्भारे : मैंने आप से अभी अर्ज किया कि मैं बिल के दायरे के अन्दर ही बोल रहा हूँ. मेरा जो सुझाव है वह मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ. मेरा सुझाव जो है वह यह है कि आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर क्यों नहीं मिलते हैं.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आपके कहने का मतलब है कि आपको जितनी तनख्वाह देना चाहिये उतनी तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है इस लिये वैद्य लोग नहीं मिलते हैं.

श्री. रामचंद्र बालाजी कुम्भारे : जी हां. आप उनको पढ़ने के लिये तो २० रुपिया स्कालरशिप देते हैं लेकिन जब कि वह पढ़कर वापिस आते हैं तो आप उनको ४० रुपिये पर भी नौकर नहीं रखते.

माननीय डॉ. एस. एम. हसन : सरकार जानती है कि मौजूदा ग्रेड (grade) काफी नहीं है.

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनको तो इस तरह बोलने की इजाजत दे सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं आपको बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ. आप तो बिल का मकसद जानते ही हैं.

श्री. रामचंद्र बालाजी कुम्भारे : मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर आप ४० रुपिये का ग्रेड ठीक समझते हैं तो यह ग्रेड यूनानी, आयुर्वेदिक और अॅलोपाथिक सभी प्रकार के डॉक्टरों के लिये एक समान होना चाहिये. तो फिर अॅलोपाथी डॉक्टर के लिये रु. ८०—३—१५० का ग्रेड नहीं रख सकते हैं. अॅलोपाथी और आयुर्वेदिक दोनों डॉक्टरों में किसी किस का भेद नहीं होना चाहिये

The Honourable S. M. HASAN : Sir, I have mentioned at the outset of my speech that the object of this Bill is the registration of Vaidyas and Hakims and to bring them to the status of allopathic doctors.

श्री. रामचंद्र बालाजी कुम्भारे : इस बिल के बारे में मेरी जिन लोगों से बातचीत हुई सभी इस पर संतोष प्रकट करते हैं और इस बात को बहुत खुशी से वह लोग मानते हैं कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेन्ट ने इस बिल को पैश करके देहातों के लोगों को सहायता पहुँचाने की कोशिश की. लेकिन इस बिल में एक कमी है वह यह है कि वैद्य लोगों के रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिये कोई सख्ती नहीं है. इस लिये वे चाहते हैं कि इस में इस प्रकार का बंधन होना आवश्यक है. इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में इस तरह का संशोधन हो जाये. ऐसा करने से शूरू में तो लोगों को थोड़ीसी तकलीफ हो सकती है, जैसा कि बिल में नामिनेशन के लिये तीन साल की मियाद रखी गई है. इस तीन साल तक तो उनको प्रैक्टिस करने की इजाजत दी जाये लेकिन तीन साल के बाद जब भौका आयेगा तो उनको रजिस्ट्रेशन करा लेना चाहिये. लोगों का कहना है कि अगर यह बन्धन न रहा तो कोई भी अनपढ़ देहात में वैद्यकी करेगा जिस से जनता को नुकसान पहुँचेगा.

दूसरी बात यह है जैसा कि आपने इसके इरादे में साफ साफ लिख दिया है कि गवर्नमेन्ट का एक आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज खोलने का इरादा है. अपने प्रान्त में बहुतसी पहाड़ियां, जंगल और नदियां हैं. इस लिये यहां पर बनस्पति बहुत अच्छी है. लेकिन उसके संचय करने का, संग्रह करने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है जिससे उनके संचय करने के बाद दवाइयां बनाई जा सकें, और हम देहातों में सस्ती और उपयोगी दवाइयां पहुँचा सकें. इस लिये मेरा खयाल है कि जिस तरह से प्रान्त में मेडिकल बोर्ड काम करता है उसी प्रकार से आप आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी बोर्ड मुकर्रर करे जो बनस्पति का संचय करे और संचय करने के बाद सस्ती कीमत की दवाइया जनता को पहुँचायें. आप तो देखते हैं कि शहरों में जनता की बड़ी लटमार होती है. जिस तरह से अॅलोपाथिक डॉक्टर लोग मरीज की परवाह नहीं करते हैं उसी प्रकार के आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर भी उसकी परवाह नहीं करते. वह खद मरीज की नज़र नहीं देखता है बल्कि उससे ही पूछता है कि वह क्या बीमार है. जब वह कहता है कि मुझे अमुक अमुक बीमारी है तो वह कम्पाउन्डर को कहता है कि फलानी चीज ४ सी. सी. ग्रम करो और मरीज को इन्जेक्शन देता है

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Are we going to indulge in a condemnation of the allopathic system ?

The Honourable the SPEAKER: No, I am listening to his speech.

श्री. रामचंद्र बालाजी कुम्भारे: शहर में जितने भी आयुर्वेदिक दवाखाने हैं वहां वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंजेक्शन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इसी प्रकार देहातों में वह दवाखानों की फैहरिस्त रखता है और उन्हीं को देख देख कर के बीमारों को श्रोषधि देता है। बीमार का चाहे भला हो या बुरा, उसका २५-३० फीसदी कमीशन हो जाता है। यह हालत है आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर्स की जिनको आप ४० रुपिये तनख्या हैं। इस प्रकार की बातों को रोकने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि यहां पर एक बोर्ड कायम किया जाये जो हमारे प्रांत की जड़ी बूटियों का संचय करे और दवाइया बनाये। तभी इस से जनता को फायदा हो सकता है। ऐसा तरीका मद्रास में भी किया गया है। वहां के आरोग्य मंत्री ने अपने यहां के चारों प्रान्तों की सुविधा के लिये ४ आयुर्वेदिक स्कूल खोले हैं और इस्पेक्टर भी मुकर्रर हुये हैं। इसी तरह से अगर आपने भी एक इस्पेक्टर मुकर्रर किया तो जनता को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है।

आपने आयुर्वेदिक कॉलेज खोलने का उद्देश जाहिर किया है, इस को आप जितनी जल्द कर सके उतना ही अच्छा होगा। आपने यह भी बतलाया कि अगले साल नागपुर में डेंडिकल कालेज खुलने जा रहा है और उस के लिये नई जमीन भी मिल गई है। इस बजह से अभी का मेयो अस्पताल और राबर्टसन स्कूल खाली हो जायेगा। यह जगह हमारे आयुर्वेदिक कालेज के लिये काम आ सकती है।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और जो मैंने सूचना दी है सरकार उसपर ध्यान दे, इतनी प्रार्थना करने के बाद मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

The Honourable Dr. S. M. HASAN (Minister of Public Health): Mr. Speaker Sir, I would not like to inflict a long speech, as there are only a few minutes for the interval. The honourable member from Hoshangabad objected to the provision of the "undischarged insolvent", that is, he should not be registered. That question does not arise, Sir, at this stage. The Bill is being circulated for eliciting public opinion and when it comes back, all these points will be considered at that stage.

As regards the suggestion made by the honourable member from Drug, I can assure him, Sir, that the inferiority complex that was put on these two indigenous systems was due to lack of state patronage. Now the State itself has come forward to patronize these systems, and I can assure him, Sir, that it will have the fullest and most sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. I can assure him, Sir, that the chief object of this Bill is to regulate Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and to establish a Unani and Ayurvedic College in this Province to turn out practitioners, so that we may establish more Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals for the benefit of the rural people.

Sir, my honourable friend from Khamgaon wanted this Bill. He realised the importance of the Bill and he wanted that it should become an Act immediately, just like the Goonda Act and the other Acts. Sir, I can assure him that as this is a very important Bill—a doctor has to deal with life and death and has to be very cautious about "Neem Hakeem, Khatre Jan"—we have to give sufficient time to the public, to the Vaidyas and Hakims, to express their opinion on a Bill of such importance, and I can assure him, Sir, that Government will do its best to see that this Bill becomes an Act at the next session of the Assembly.

As regards the various suggestions made by the honourable member from Umrer, I can tell him, Sir, that they are receiving the active consideration of this Government and, as I have informed the House earlier, a research institute is being established for research in Vanaspathi and "Jadi Buti" under the Central Government. This province, Sir, may also have a small research laboratory, because, Sir, we are the people between the Satpuras and Vindhya and I know, Sir, there are

[The Honourable Dr. S. M. Hasan]

lot of "Jadi Buti" and we will certainly start a research instituting the use of the jungle herbs. And, Sir, as regards the s there should be an Inspector for inspecting these Ayurvedic and L I may inform the House that, Sir, we have got such an Inspe Government and he goes round to inspect the Ayurvedic and saries spread over the province. We may have many more si when we have established an Ayurvedic and Unani College in thi when the number of these indigenous dispensaries increases. V point, Sir, I need not deal here with the other points and I woul the Bill be sent for eliciting public opinion.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the Central Provinces and Berar Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (18 of 1946), be circulated for the purpose of eliciting p thereon.

The motion was put and adopted.

The Honourable Pandit D. P. MISHRA :

3 p. Can we continue business for a short while and whole day?

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Is there any objection?

Mr. ABDUL RAZZAK KHAN : Let us continue and fini

THE COTTON MARKET (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1946

The Honourable Mr. R. AGNIBHOJ (Minister of Agric Speaker, Sir, I move that the Central Provinces and Berar (Amendment) Bill, 1946 (10 of 1946), be referred to a Select C sisting of the following members :

Messrs. G. B. Deshmukh, B. L. Chandak, K. P. Pande, M. R. S. Kochhar, P. L. Dhadat, G. S. Mukhare, K. N. Kh Wahab, and the Mover.

माननीय श्री. रामेश्वर अग्निभोज, (कृषि मंत्री) :

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक जो काश्तकार लोग बाजार आते थे तो ऐसी तो म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड, या डिस्ट्रिक्ट कौन्सिल के हाथ में होती थी। इस के मुनाफे से काफायदा नहीं होता था। अभी तक जो एकट है उस में यह गुन्जाइश नहीं है कि उस से इस जाये तो सरकार ने एक तरीका अवित्तयार किया; वह यह है कि यह बाजार काश्तकारों के जरिये से दे दी जाये। इस का जो मुनाफा होगा वह काश्तकारों की भलाई के लिये आया और पानी का भी इतजाम नहीं है। इस असेंबली में रखने का प्रयत्न किया है। सहकारी और काश्तकारी संस्थाओं का और अभी बाजारों में जो संस्थाएं हैं वे अगर उपयुक्त रूपसे काम न करे तो उन्हें इन दें दिया जायगा। इस से यह होने वाला है कि काश्तकार लोग आराम से रहेंगे। बाज गाडिया ठीक से रखी जा सकेंगी और वहां जो मुनाफा होगा वह भी उनको ही हासिल होग मिडिलमन का फायदा कम हो जायगा। इस दृष्टिसे मैंने इस बिल को हाजस के साम मैं इस बिल के बारे में ज्यादा कुछ न कह कर यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमिटी की तरफ जायगा यह कमिटी इसकी अच्छाई और बुराइयर गौर करेगी और आवश्यक सुधार के बारे मैं सरकार को भी इस में कुछ तब्दीलिया करना ठीक होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता बहुत ही ज्यादा उपयोगी अमेंडमेंट बिल है और इस लिये इसे मंजूर किया जाय।

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved that Provinces and Berar Cotton Market (Amendment) Bill, 1946 (1 referred to a Select Committee composed as proposed.

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BILL, 1946

The Honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that the Central Provinces and Berar Cotton Market (Amendment) Bill, 1946 (10 of 1946) be referred to a Select Committee composed as proposed.

The motion was put and adopted.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE
MARKET AMENDMENT BILL, 1946.

The Honourable Mr. R. AGNIBHOJ : Sir, I beg to move that the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Market (Amendment) Bill, 1946 (9 of 1946), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members, namely :

Beohar Rajendra Sinha, and messrs. K. L. Gomashta, Gopalrao Kale, Sukuniar Pagare, Hidayat Ali, S. S. Selot, A. M. Makade, Sukchaindas, and the mover.

माननीय ग्रन्थकार महोदय : मुझे इस बिल के बारे में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि अभी जो बातें मैंने पिछले बिल के लिये कही वेही इस बिल के लिये दोहराना चाहता हूँ और जो उद्देश्य मैंने उस बिल के बारे में कहा वही उद्देश्य इस बिल के बारे में है। मैं अब समझता हूँ कि इस से ज्यादा कहने की कुछ आवश्यकता नहीं है।

The Honourable the SPEAKER : Motion moved that the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Market (Amendment) Bill, 1946 (9 of 1946), be referred to a Select Committee composed as proposed.

The Honourable the SPEAKER : The question before the House is that the Central Provinces and Berar Agricultural Produce Market (Amendment) Bill, 1946 (9 of 1946), be referred to a Select Committee composed as proposed

The motion was put and adopted.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

NAGPUR :
The 16th November 1946.

S. A. PANDE,
Assistant Secretary.

